The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8921.—VOL. LIV. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On Friday, the 21st instant, at her residence, Fredericton, Macleay River, the wife of Mr. Edmund Dessesham(?), of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, at No. 498, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Charles B. Monass(?), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th instant, by special license, at St. Philip's Church, Sydney, William George Tonkuster(?), of Mount Harris, Macquarie River, to Maria, widow of the late William Saunders, of Victoria Park, London, and second daughter of Mr. John Cox, of St. John's Wood, London.

On the 24th instant, by special license, at St. James's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, Nicholas Langdon, to Sarah Ann Tarleton(?) Boggis, daughter of Edward and Sarah Boggis, of Araluen, and niece of the late Captain George Boggis, both of England.

DEATHS.

On the 10th October, at Solihill, near Birmingham, Admiral George Richards, father of Mr. James Richards, of Sydney, aged 99 years.

On the 16th October, at Ardbee Rectory, county Tyrone, Ireland, the Rev. William De Burgh, D.D., in the 66th year of his age.

On the 21st instant, at her residence, Redfern, Catherine Jane, the youngest daughter of Mr. W. Martin, aged 10 years.

On the 21st instant, George-street, Parramatta, at the residence of his nephew, John Keill, James Cowan, aged 93 years.

On the 23rd instant, at his residence, the Lamb Inn, Margaret-street, Mr. Thomas James Beck, aged 31 years, leaving an affectionate wife and four children to mourn their loss.

On the 24th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Flynn, Church-street, Parramatta, Mrs. Mathews, in the 84th year of her age. *Requiescat in pace.*]

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship AVOCA, 1284 tons, 250-horse power, A. B. Farquhar, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 24th January, 1867, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m., on the 22nd, and specie and parcels until noon of the 23rd.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 24th December, 1866.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL IN SIXTY DAYS.—BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS. NOTICE to intending Passengers for England.—The celebrated steamship GREAT BRITAIN, Lieutenant John Gray, R.N.R., will be dispatched from Melbourne for LIVERPOOL, on or about 20th JANUARY, 1867.
Saloon, as per agreement.
Second Cabin, £35.
Intermediate, £18 and £20.
Steerage, £16.
For passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street; or to DANIEL KING and CO., 10, O'Connell-street.

STEAM TO ENGLAND. White Star Line of Packets. For LONDON. The splendid auxiliary steamship ROYAL STANDARD, 2033 tons, A1 for 22 years, E. Whinray, commander, will be dispatched from Hobson's Bay for the above port punctually on THURSDAY, 10th January, 1867.
Her accommodations for all classes are unsurpassed. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship. Passage money, £16 and upwards.
For plans of cabins, rates of passage, and other information apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street, Sydney; or 48, William-street, Melbourne.

STEAM TO ENGLAND VIA PANAMA.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship MATAURA, 1767 tons, 450 horse-power, G. K. Bird, R.N.R., commander, For PANAMA via WELLINGTON, N. Z., TUESDAY, January 1st, 1867.
Passengers, gold, specie, and cargo can be forwarded by this route to all parts of South America, the United States, and Canada; also via France to all the continental cities of Europe, and via Southampton, to any part of Great Britain.
GOLD AND SPECIE. Freight delivered at the Bank of England. TWENTY SHILLINGS PER CENT.
Intending passengers will please note they are allowed twenty cubic feet first class, or fifteen cubic feet second class. All luggage must be delivered at the Company's Office twenty-four hours before the departure of the vessel, when it will be labelled, manifested, weighed, or measured,—all excess to be paid for as measurement goods.
Every information relative to freight and passage may be obtained at the Company's Offices, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS. For BRISBANE and IPSWICH, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—Queensland, FRIDAY, 28th instant, at 5 p.m.
For ROCKHAMPTON DIRECT.—Lady Bowen, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, at 5 o'clock p.m.
A. SIMPSON, pro Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 29th December inclusive:—
From SYDNEY to NEWCASTLE and MORPETH.
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST, on THURSDAYS; PATERSON Township, on MONDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
Goods received DAILY for NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, MORPETH, &c., and FORWARDED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS.
From MORPETH to SYDNEY (via NEWCASTLE).
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—For the convenience of Passengers returning to Newcastle, &c., the Steamship CITY OF NEWCASTLE WILL LEAVE SYDNEY ON BOXING NIGHT AT 12, instead of 11 o'clock.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, Friday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-night, Tuesday, at 11; Williams, to-morrow morning, Wednesday, at 7; and Collaroy, Thursday morning, at 7.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Williams, calling at Newcastle and Raymond Terrace, to-morrow morning, Wednesday, at 7.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Collaroy on Monday night.
TO BRISBANE.—Telegraph, Friday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Tinonee, Wednesday, 2nd January, 1867, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Saxonia, Thursday afternoon, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, Wednesday, 9th January, 1867, at 5 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Clarence, Thursday, 27th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDERICK H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE.—This Day, TUESDAY, being Christmas Day, no goods will be received or delivered at this wharf, except perishable goods or live stock.
FREDERICK H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co's Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S steamship GRAFTON, for the MACLEAY RIVER via NEWCASTLE on FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock p.m.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—SS. CITY OF HOBART, John Clinch, commander, will leave the Grafton Wharf on or about WEDNESDAY, 2nd January.
Steerage [illegible]
Return tickets, available four months [illegible]
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, [illegible] street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRTY MILES FOR EIGHTEENPENCE.
PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS. From Patent Slip Wharf, Erskine-street.
FARES between Sydney and Hunter's Hill. Cabin, 9d.; return, 1s. Steerage, 6d.; return, 9d.
The swift and commodious steamers EMU, PELICAN, and BLACK SWAN, Daily. To COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, and RYDE, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, 5, and 5.45 p.m.
To PARRAMATTA, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.
Fares at less than half the railway rates.
From PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
From RYDE, 7.40, 8.40, 11.40, 1.40, 3.40, 4.25, and 7.
From GLADESVILLE, 8, 9, 12, 2, 4, 4.45, and 7.15
From HUNTER'S HILL, at a quarter-past these hours.
Refreshments on board.

TO-MORROW (BOXING-DAY) extra steamers will ply between the PATENT SLIP WHARF and PARRAMATTA, RYDE, GLADESVILLE, HUNTER'S HILL, &c. Last boat from Parramatta at 6 p.m.

STEAM EXCURSION to the HAWKESBURY and PITT WATER.—Parties wishing to land to see St. Michael's Cave can do so; the steamer will call for them on her return. Tickets can be had on board, or at Kembla Dining-rooms, 210, Pitt-street. Tickets, 5s. Steamer will leave Phoenix Wharf at 10 a.m.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Comerang, THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, THURSDAY, 1 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, THURSDAY, 1 p.m.
EDEN.—Illalong, TUESDAY, 1st January.
MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, 4th January.

LOWEST REDUCED FARES.
FIFTEEN MILES FOR ONE SHILLING. From King-street Wharf.
The PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY'S new, swift, and commodious Saloon Steamer ADELAIDE, and the steamer YSABEL, will ply daily, from King-street Wharf.
For COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and TARBAN CREEK, at *7, 9, *10, 11.30 a.m.; *1, 2.30, *4.10, 5, and 6 p.m.
For GLADESVILLE and RYDE, *7, 9, *10, 11.30, *1, 2.30, 5, and *6.
For PENNANT HILLS, 11.30 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Leaves RYDE, 7.40, *8.30, 10, *11.30, 1.20, *2.30, 3.40, *7; GLADESVILLE, 15 minutes after these times; HUNTER'S HILL, 30 minutes, and at 5 p.m.
Refreshments on board.
* YSABEL'S trips.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER.—On CHRISTMAS DAY the VESTA leaves.—Circular Quay, 10.30, 2.30; Watson's Bay, 12, 5.30.
Return tickets.......... 1s.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER.—On CHRISTMAS DAY the HERALD leaves:—Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.45; Watson's Bay, 12, 5.30.
Return tickets.......... 1s.

NOTICE.—The Manly Beach Steamers will not run their usual advertised hours on Boxing Day. No freight taken on the above day. S. H. WILSON.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—MANLY BEACH Steamer leaves—
Queen's Wharf, 10.30, 2.45
Woolloomooloo, 10.45, 3
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 5.30.
Fares, 1s each way. Children, 6d.
S. H. WILSON.
The steamer will not make the 4.30 afternoon trip this day.

STEAM to MANNING RIVER.—FIRE KING, on THURSDAY. WILLIAM DALTON, Agent, King-st.

MANNING RIVER.—Ketch EDITH, SATURDAY EVENING. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wf.

MACLEAY RIVER, Darkwater Creek, and Frederickton.—FLYING CLOUD, from Victoria Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ALBERT RIVER, GULF OF CARPENTARIA, via PORT DENISON and CLEVELAND BAY.—The clipper barque ELLESMERE, J. Lake, commander (daily expected), will on arrival have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON and PORT MACKAY.—The clipper schooner MARIPOSA, P. J. Hurley, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader KATE, P. Carter, commander, (shortly expected,) will, on arrival, be dispatched with her usual punctuality.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

OLIVIER AND MASELEINE(?), for NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—NOTICE.—Shippers are particularly requested to complete their shipments by THURSDAY next, 27th instant, and to forward Bills of Lading to the undersigned for signature. CURCIER and ADET, 23, Macquarie place.

FOR WANGANUI Direct.—The fast-sailing brig LADY DENISON will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply to CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO (carrying steerage passengers).—The fine clipper barque JOHN EYSTON, Wynne, master, will be dispatched on or about 27th instant. Has splendid accommodation in cabin and steerage. Early application is necessary to secure berths, for which apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper brig KEYING, S. D. Billings, master, will be dispatched for the above port on THURSDAY, 27th instant.
For passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR NEW YORK direct (from Melbourne).—The 13 years A1 Clyde-built barque ISABELLA HERCUS, 568 tons register, Captain Bremner, will be dispatched as above, with cargo and passengers, about MONDAY, 7th January next.
Accommodation of a superior description for a limited number of passengers.
Saloon (in the poop) £45
Second cabin ('tween decks) 20
For further particulars apply to DODD and THOMSON, 26, Queen-street, Melbourne; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Sydney.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—Only requiring a few hundred bales of Wool to complete her cargo. The new clipper ship SATTARA, A1 at Lloyd's 12 years, and classed at Liverpool for 20 years, William Thomas, commander.
This vessel has just come out of Balmain Dock, after being cleaned and coated.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.
For terms of freight apply to the Captain on board; R. TOWNS and CO., Miller's Point; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Underwood street.

LA HOGUE, FOR LONDON, Will be dispatched hence on 10th January, offering an excellent opportunity for intending passengers.
Wool received at Flood's Blackwall stores.
Apply on board, to Captain GODDARD; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

FOR LONDON.—SAILING EARLY IN JANUARY.—The A1 ship JAMES LISTER will have prompt dispatch. Wool received at Flood's Blackwall stores. Has still room for four saloon passengers.
Apply on board, to Captain WAGSTAFF; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS.—To sail 15th January, for LONDON.—The regular trader NOURMAHAL, 13 years A1 at Lloyds, John Fowler, commander.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
All dead weight and large portion of cargo are engaged.
Wool received at Talbot's Store.
For passage or freight apply to Captain FOWLER.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT;
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON.—To sail on 31st instant.—For Wool only.—The fine clipper ship AGNES BANFIELD, 610 tons register, 3 years old, and classed A1 at Lloyds for 13 years, R. Bastian, commander, will sail as above.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.
For freight or passage apply to Captain BASTIAN, at Circular Quay, or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP GENERAL LEE, Captain Cruickshank, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered in duplicate by noon on THURSDAY, 27th instant, or they will not be recognised. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, Pitt-street.

THE S.S. KANGAROO.—The owners of this steamer are prepared to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the BOAT up to 20th December, 1866 (if not previously sold).
The Kangaroo carries 350 tons upon a draught of 10 feet 3 inches; was running for over nine months between Port Adelaide and Wallaroo, and never failed in making a weekly trip; averages seven miles per hour under steam; was lately on Fletcher's Slip; received a new shaft and thorough overhaul. The engines and boiler are in perfect order, and the vessel is in all respects well fitted out for sea; was built in Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1863 by Wigham, Richardson, and Co.
Various dissensions between the partners have caused the boat to be offered for sale.
Neither the lowest nor any tender will be necessarily accepted.
Any further particulars to be obtained from the undersigned to whom all tenders are to be addressed.
C. LAMB, Port Adelaide.

FOR SALE, the stern-wheel steamer COMMISSARY GENERAL, now lying at Newington, Parramatta River. Apply to JAMES GRAHAM, Victoria-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, or to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the new first-class colonial-built brigantine ZEPHYR, 250 tons burthen. Apply to JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, to Charter VESSELS to load coals in Newcastle for the following ports, viz:—Hongkong, Shanghai, Bombay, Singapore, Mauritius, Java, and San Francisco. Highest rates given.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SHIP AGNES BANFIELD, for London.—All ACCOUNTS against the above ship must be RENDERED in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, or they will not be recognised.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR SALE a bargain 16 feet BOAT, Paddles, Sails complete. Parcel Delivery Co.'s Office, Barrack-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—
Incorporated by Act of Council of the Colony of New South Wales, 1853.
Capital paid up £598,510
Reserved Fund 84,795
An Agency Branch of this Bank was opened at WEDDIN, EMU CREEK GOLD FIELDS, on 3rd instant.
By order of the Board of Management,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An AGENCY of the Corporation has been THIS DAY established at the EMU CREEK GOLD-FIELD, WEDDIN MOUNTAIN.
S. MURRAY, Manager.
Sydney, 28th November, 1866.

DOUBLE BAY AMATEUR REGATTA.
ENTRANCES will be received at Messrs. M'Grath and Punch's, George-street, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 28th instant, between the hours of 8 and 10 p.m.
J. M. BROWN, Hon. Sec.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—ADAM KERR, having purchased No. 3 Booth, trusts that his friends will rally round him, when he will supply them with the best of everything.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—J. H. WILLIAMS, of Victoria Hotel, has purchased No. 5 Booth, and will provide the best that can be obtained for his friends, if they will call on him.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO REGATTA.—Corn Stalks, don't forget DICK THOMAS, at Lady Macquarie's Chair. Drinks at Sydney prices.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, being a General Holiday, the Offices of the Society will be CLOSED.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice.—A quantity of unclaimed packages, now lying in this Company's stores, will be sold by public auction, to defray expenses, thirty days from this date, unless claimed.
Any information thereto will be given by applying at the Company's offices.
FREDERICK H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street, Sydney, 25th December.

NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS in the country are informed that an ADDRESS will be presented to the Commissioners of National Education on THURSDAY, 3rd January, 1867. Those who intend to be present will please to communicate with
JOHN DOBBIE, Secretary.
33, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

THE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS will be OPEN to visitors on WEDNESDAY, the 26th, and following days, up to, and inclusive of, TUESDAY, the 1st January, at 1 o'clock each day.
Mona, Darling Point.

FURLONG and KENNEDY, of Sydney, Millers, Insolvents.—To the CREDITORS, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, and persons interested in the above estate.—WILLIAM KENNEDY, one of the above named insolvents, will apply to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, on FRIDAY, 28th December, instant, that a Certificate of conformity may be granted to him under the provisions of the Rider to 10 Vic. No. 10. Dated 22nd December, 1866.
W. G. A. FITZHARDING, Solicitor for William Kennedy, King-street, Sydney.

BUNNERONG HOUSE, BOTANY BAY.—The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against TRESPASSING on the above Estate. Any person or persons found so doing, after this notice, will be prosecuted according to law.

THE FEMALE who, on Friday last, took a Brown Paper PARCEL from the Pelican, steamer, directed to J. M. HAZELAND, Phoenix Wharf, is recommended to return it, as she is known.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY AND LITERARY INSTITUTION.—Shareholders of old shares of £25 each who have not yet applied to take up the £5 shares apportioned in lieu thereof, under the Act 29 Victoria, are reminded that unless they arrange, on or before 31st December instant, to take up the new shares each such old share will merge into one new share of £5, pursuant to the said Act 29 Victoria, 1866.
Communications to be addressed to the Secretary, at the Library.
WILLIAM FORDE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—I beg to notify that FRANCIS RUSHWORTH, whose name appears (in consequence of a misprint) as FRANCIS RISHWORTH in the INSOLVENCY REPORT, of the 20th December, is in no way connected with me.
F. E. RISHWORTH, Auctioneer and Agent, No. 491, George-street.

NOTICE.—Any DEBTS contracted by my wife I will not be responsible for.
THOMAS DYER.

THE UNDERSIGNED will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted in his name without his written authority.
THOMAS GARRETT.
Sydney, December, 21, 1866.

MUNICIPALITY OF PARRAMATTA.—PARRAMATTA MARKET.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Town Clerk up to SATURDAY, next, the 29th instant, at 9 o'clock a.m., from persons willing to contract for the lease of the Parramatta Market and the tolls and dues to be collected thereat, for one year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1867, under and subject to the municipal by-laws in such case made and provided.
The specification and conditions of lease can be seen and form of tender, and every information obtained, upon application to the Town Clerk at his office.
The Council do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.
Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for lease of Market."
By order,
JOHN CHAS. BARKER, Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Office, Parramatta, 24th December.

WEDDIN MOUNTAIN RUSH.—A covered CART will leave the Square and Compass, Haymarket, on THURSDAY Morning, at 10 o'clock. Swags 15s each. Early application is necessary. J. G. PLATT, 193, Sussex-street, two doors south of Lamb Inn, [illegible]

FIRST [illegible] FOR WEDDIN MOUNTAIN DIGGINGS.—A six-horse American Waggon will leave the Woolpack Inn, Haymarket, with passengers and swags [illegible] FRIDAY next, 28th instant, at noon. Fare, £1 10s each.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

AMERICA, schooner.—J. D. ROBINSON, FREDERIC HANSON and SAMUEL COLLINS would oblige by calling at the Pacific Insurance Company's Office, Pitt-street.

BRIDGET SHAUGHNESSY, or any one that is interested in her, write to JAMES SHAUGHNESSY, to the General Post Office, Melbourne.

JOHN ALEXANDER WOOTTEN is requested to call upon GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

WILL the party who called at Glebe Point, on Saturday, to inquire for S., please call again, or write, as both misunderstood the message.

HASLEM CREEK CEMETERY.—FUNERAL TRAINS.—On and after the 1st January, 1867, Trains will leave Sydney at 8.30 a.m. and 4.15 p.m. daily, for Haslem Creek Cemetery.
RATES:
Corpse, free; friends, each, 1s return journey.
Note.—Paupers: Corpse and friends, free.
Special Trains.—Corpse, 10s; friends each, 3s for return journey.

REGULATIONS.
1. Notices of intended funerals must be given at the office of the funeral conductor, Redfern station, each day, before 8 o'clock a.m., and not later than 6 o'clock p.m.
2. Trains will stop at intermediate stations, if notice is given to the Conductor before the departure of the train from Sydney station.
3. Arrangements for special trains can be made for such times only as will not interfere with the ordinary traffic.
JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 24th December, 1866.

EDUCATION.—ASHGROVE LODGE, ASHFIELD.—Mrs. TAIT begs to intimate that the holidays will terminate on MONDAY, the 21st January, when all the professors will resume their duties as heretofore. The lodge is most healthfully situated, is close to the station, and only fifteen minutes' ride from Sydney.

MORTON LODGE, RANDWICK.—Preparatory BOARDING SCHOOL for Young GENTLEMEN between the ages of five and twelve years, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. EDSON, who have had twenty years experience in the education of youth.
The instruction especially adapted to prepare the junior sons of gentlemen for a collegiate education comprises the following course of studies, viz.: The Latin Grammar and Delectus, with the rudiments of the Greek and French languages. The pupils are taught to read clearly and distinctly, and to write and spell their own language with propriety; they are well grounded in English Grammar, Geography, History, and Arithmetic, with Drill, Drawing, and Music, if required, by competent professors. Every attention is paid to inculcate habits of order and gentlemanly behaviour, and religious instruction is made an object of solicitous care.
The residence is situated in one of the healthiest suburbs near Sydney, is a short distance from the sea, and surrounded by the most beautiful recreation ground.
Parents desiring a happy home, combined with superior education, for their younger sons, are invited to inspect this establishment.

WAVERLEY HOUSE Preparatory SCHOOL for Young Gentlemen will reopen TUESDAY, January 15. New pupils, above ten years of age, not received.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Cards of Membership for the Year and Half year, commencing January 1st, are now ready for issue.
SUBSCRIPTION.—Yearly, 20s; half yearly, 10s.
The advantages offered to members comprise—
ADMISSION to READING-ROOM, containing a regular supply of upwards of 100 British, French, German, American and Colonial Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews; also, a Library of Reference, consisting of Encyclopedias, Directories, files of HERALD and EMPIRE, GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, Parliamentary Papers, &c.
Use of CIRCULATING LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 12,000 volumes, to which constant additions of latest works are made.
Admission to Lectures, various Classes, several of which are Free; Chess and Draughts Club, &c.
Payment of £5 constitutes a LIFE MEMBER.
For further particulars apply to the Secretary and Librarian.
JOHN T. HOBBS.

NOW PUBLISHING
Price Fourpence,
THE CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT TO THE SYDNEY MAIL.
Also,
THE SYDNEY MAIL ALMANAC FOR 1867.
Publishing Office, Hunter-street.

CARTES DE VISITE.—MILLIGAN, BROTHERS, 84, King-street, will be OPEN on Boxing-day.

CABINET PORTRAITS—the best style introduced. Specimens on view, 2 for 10s. J. T. Gorus, King-st.

ACCOUNTANT and AVERAGE STATER.—ALEXANDER SIM, 62, Margaret-street.

A CARD.—E. RAMSAY, COLLECTOR and COMMISSION AGENT, 29, Francis-street, Sydney.

ARTHUR DEVLIN, Ship and Insurance Broker, and Commission Merchant, 15, Queen-street South, Melbourne.

BOXING DAY.—RAILWAY EXCURSION TICKETS sold at PIERCE'S, William and Stanley streets.

BOXING DAY.—For HIRE, Carriages, Buggies, Dogcarts, and Saddle Horses. KISS 250, Pitt-st.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—ROBINSON'S Baths. Fresh water showers. Open daily.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Steam Machine and Fancy Printers, Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Engravers, Electrotypers, &c., &c., REMOVED to 108, Pitt-street, between Union Bank and Vickery's-buildings.

GEORGE FOX and CO., General Carriers, 479, George-street.
NEW DIGGINGS. NEW DIGGINGS.
Express VAN for Weddin Mountains on FRIDAY.

JENNINGS, Cutler and Ironmonger.—Surgical Instruments, Spaying Knives and Needles made to order, on the shortest notice; Cutlery, &c., ground and repaired daily. JENNINGS, 394 and 276, George-street.

KNAPP, Sen., Licensed Surveyor, and under the "Real Property Act." Office, 100, Elizabeth-street North.

MR. J. CLARK will give private Lessons in Dancing to Ladies and Gentlemen during the holidays.

MR. G. F. DANSEY, Surgeon, &c., will commence Practice at 26, Wynyard-sq., on 1st January, 1867.

MR. HARWOOD, Professor of Pianoforte, Singing, and Harmonium, will be happy to make engagements for the ensuing quarter, dating from January 3rd, 1867. 213, Macquarie-street North.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.—Dr. J. Emanuel and Son dentists, Pitt-st. North, opposite Toogood's.

TUITION in MUSIC.—Mr. A. REA is open to fresh engagements for ensuing quarter. Essington, Newtown.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL.—Refreshments provided in the Bar, under the Grand Stand, in the Domain.
W. J. O'BRIEN.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL.—Refreshments provided for the BAZAAR at ASHFIELD, on the 29th and 31st.
W. J. O'BRIEN.

WIGS cheaper than ever—exact imitation of nature—at Professor BURNETT'S, 565, George-st. South.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., General Carriers, 475, George-st. Branch offices, Penrith and Picton.

WINDSOR.—Mr. E. PRING, Surgeon-apothecary, and Accoucheur, at home from 9 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

SYDNEY LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY. Offices, 166, Pitt-street.—MONEY advanced on Mortgages of Freehold and Leasehold Property. ADVANCES made on deposit of Deeds, Bonded Warrants, Merchandise, &c. BILLS discounted, and all financial operations conducted. A. T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

THE JOHN DUTHIE.—LOST, by an officer, on the night of the fire, an Onyx LOCKET, 5 small keys, and broken chain, in the hold, between the quarter hatch and mainmast. The finder will receive 15s Reward on delivery to the Steward of the Australian Club.

LOST, the HALF of a FIVE-POUND NOTE, on the Commercial Banking Co., Sydney, No. 81,088. The finder will please leave it at the American Consulate.

LOST, from [illegible] House, Botany Bay, a New [illegible] finder will be rewarded on returning the same to the above address.

STRAYED, Retriever PUPPY, brown and white. Reward on return to 3, Pyrmont street, Pyrmont.

LOST, a Bay MARE, on 23rd instant; last seen near Rushcutter's Bay. Branded [illegible] on near shoulder, slight mark on knee, an old mark on off hind leg near fetlock. Handsome reward given. THOMAS GLASBROOK, Double Bay.

LOST, in the Domain, on a seat near the Baths, a LADY'S BAG, with portemonnaie, containing one sovereign and about 15s in silver. The honest finder bringing it to 107, Premier-terrace, William-street, will get a reward of 15s.

STOLEN or strayed, from the green fronting St. Mathew's Church, Windsor, where she was last seen, a chesnut MARE, broken-in to harness, aged, about 15 hands, pulled tail, branded IC on near shoulder and on near cheek. A reward of £5 will be given, if stolen, on conviction, and £1 if strayed, by applying to ROBERT ROBERTS, Richmond Road. 19th December, 1866.

STRAYED, a Dark-brown MARE, branded [illegible] over HB conjoined on near shoulder; sore back and collar, chafed on neck. Apply to S. GREENBERG, Lyceum Theatre.

FOUND, in a Railway Carriage, a PORTEMONNAIE. Apply 102, Market-street.

FOUND, last night, a Lady's BOOT. Apply at 31 Upper William-street South.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on Sunday afternoon, a Galah PARROT, belonging to the late Mr. P. Hanslow, now owned by his son. 8 years of age. Any person detaining it after this notice will be prosecuted. Mrs. PETER HANSLOW, 10, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

WOOLPACK HOTEL, PARRAMATTA.—Mr. N. PAYTEN, proprietor of the above hotel, in anticipation of visitors to the town of Parramatta during the coming holidays, would respectfully inform them and the public generally, that having a just regard to the dullness of the times, he has made his
HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS
such that every convenience, comfort, and luxury can be attained at lower rates than any similar establishment in the colony.
DINNERS AND LUNCHEONS
are prepared, to meet the wishes of his patrons, and at the shortest possible notice.
PRIVATE APARTMENTS
provided for families by request; also suitable rooms for the retired lady or gentleman.
WEDDING PARTIES
patronising the hotel will find the greatest and most earnest attention for their comfort and enjoyment will be given by the proprietor and his attendants.
PROMENADE GROUNDS AND GARDEN
attached to the hotel, affording a retreat for its patrons.
EXTENSIVE STABLING.
Saddle horses, carriage and pair horse or single for hire by the hour or day.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—G. C. COOKE begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has just returned from England, where he has selected a very handsome assortment of gold and silver watches, ladies' and gentlemen's chains and rings, and a magnificent assortment of brooches, eardrops, lockets, breastpins, necklets, and every description of jewellery.
A large and splendid variety of clocks: an early inspection invited.
G. C. C. begs to inform the public that, having bought for cash, he is enabled to offer them at greatly reduced prices.
G. C. COOKE, 231, Pitt-street, between King-street and Victoria Theatre.

TURKISH BATH, BLIGH-STREET.
Open Daily for Ladies and Gentlemen.
"A very important addition has been made to our means of preventing and treating disease by the revival of the Roman or Turkish Bath." "This you should be acquainted with, or you will find your patients know more about it than you do yourselves, and nothing can be conceived more damaging to your prospects of professional success."—T. Spencer Wells Lecture to the Grosvenor-place School of Medicine.—MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE.
"But the Bath is of still greater importance to the healthy than the sick; for to be kept well is better than to be cured, and a harmless, luxurious, invigorating, and life-prolonging recreation, is better than all medicine." "The bath is to the individual man, comprising his liver, kidneys, and skin, what the sun is to the world and its inhabitants."—Dr. ERASMUS WILSON.
"I am more and more, every day persuaded, by my experience of the great value of the Turkish Bath. I have been boiled, or rather roasted, again into youth."—Sir JOHN FYFE, M.D., introducer of the bath into the Newcastle Infirmary.
"In Cyprus, where there is a mixed Mahometan and Christian population, the Mahometans, who use the Turkish bath, are almost free from consumption; while the Christians, who do not use it, fall frequent victims to the disease."—Dr. BARTER.
"Gout and rheumatism are hardly known among the bathing population of Turkey."—URQUHART.
"The Turkish bath is looked upon so much in the light of a panacea, that the lower orders never dream of consulting a physician when taken ill."—Dr. MILLIGEN, Physician to the Sultan.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—To feel well is the greatest blessing known to man. With health, all is sunshine; without it, all is gloom. Holloway's Pills have long been noted for purifying the blood, promoting appetite, assisting digestion, and creating regularity throughout the body. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

1,440,000 BOTTLES of DRAKE'S Plantation BITTERS were sold in sixteen months in the city of New York. The stamps alone cost the proprietors 240 dollars a day. A most effectual tonic! beneficial appetiser!! and wholesome stimulant!!!
M. MOSS and CO., Agents, Wynyard-lane.

EXTRACT OF MEAT.—This extract is prepared according to the process devised by Baron Liebig, when experimenting on the composition of flesh in 1847, and contains those constituents which are peculiar to animal food.
One ounce contains the soluble matter of two pounds of meat, free from fat.
Broth of the strength of strong beef tea may be immediately made by dissolving a small teaspoonful (2½ drams by weight) in half a pint of hot water, to which salt and pepper should be added. If used as an article of diet in the place of meat, a considerable addition of bread or vegetables is necessary. The extract is equally available for making highly nutritious soups and gravies, with the addition of proper flavouring ingredients.
This extract is manufactured upon the establishment of Robert Tooth, Esq., of New South Wales, by means of steam apparatus, patented for the purpose, and is consigned exclusively in Europe to Allen and Hanburys, Plough Court, Lombard street, London; and sold in Sydney, on their account and under the direction of Mr. Tooth, by
F. E. SLOPER, Woolloomooloo.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, sold everywhere, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. packets.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, has saved thousands of children's lives.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, makes the finest puddings and custards.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, the most nourishing food for invalids.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN. Purchase no other brand.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, as supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for house protection, travellers and officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving Rifles, Shot-Guns, and Pistol Carbines. (Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition prize medal awarded, 1862. Beware of counterfeits. Every arm is London proved, and bears the Company's trade marks. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition. Address—COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London; also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

MUNTZ YELLOW METAL AND NAILS,
Metal bolts, sheathing and house felt
Boiler plates and rivets, boiler tubes, angle iron, steel
Lowmoor plate, V. I. R. bolting, 2 to 8 inches wide
Galvanized corrugated iron, 6, 7, and 8 feet lengths
Fencing wire, Nos. 4 to 6; patent safety and tape fuse
White lead, zinc paint, blue paint, palm oil, bluestone
Europe rope, 4 to 6 inches; shop twine, Bath bricks
Wotherspoon's confectionery and victoria lozenges, assorted in 1 lb., 7 lb., 12 lb. tins, ½ lb. bottles and boxes
Glenfield patent starch, jar salt, soda crystals
Taylor, Brothers' chicory, chocolate, cocoa, cocoa nibs
Morton's pickles, salad oil, ½ lb. bottles arrowroot
Medley's Liverpool crown soap, curry powder
Ling fish, haddocks, hare soup, &c.
Brown and grey paper and paper bags, 2 lb. to 28 lb.
Writing and printing papers, ink and stationery
Hennessy's and U. V. Co.'s pale brandy, in cases
Sherry, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves
Porter, in hogsheads
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS.—
One 25 h. p. horizontal engine and boiler
One 8 h. p. portable ditto, on wheels
One 4 h. p. ditto ditto, with hoisting winch
One turning lathe, 9½ inch centre, 16 feet bed
Strong iron pails, 3¼ and 4½ gallons.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS TO ENGLAND.—MESSAGES to overtake the Mail steamer will be received till 29th instant.
GREVILLE and COMPANY.

THE NEW SCHOOL, DARLINGHURST ROAD, SYDNEY.
TO OPEN FEBRUARY 1, 1867.
MASTER, WILLIAM JOHN STEPHENS, M.A., sometime Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford, and late Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School.

INTER-COLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.
The "CAXTON" SCORING CARDS and PENCILS,
PRICE SIXPENCE.
To be had at the "Caxton" Printing Office, [illegible] from the Runners in the Domain each day of the Match.
The players will be telegraphed from these Cards.

SCORING CARDS and PENCILS, Price 6d. Players telegraphed from these Cards.

THE NEW "CAXTON" SCORING CARD.—Convenient size, contains all necessary information. Published by authority of the Committee.

HAVING examined the Grand Stand for the Intercolonial Cricket Match, erected in the [illegible] by Mr. Penman, builder, I hereby certify that it is strongly constructed, and well calculated to bear [illegible] weight intended.
I have the honour to remain, yours obed[illegible]
THOS. ROWE, A[illegible]
No. 7, Vickery's-chambers, December 22nd.

THE UNDERSIGNED have for [illegible]
Brandy, in bulk
Brandy, in bottle
Woolpacks
Turkey opium
Cocoa fibre
Lime-juice
Stout, in bulk
Ale, in bulk
Cream of tartar
Paints.
BEILBY and [illegible]

FOREIGN BREADSTU[FFS].—The undersigned have for SALE the [illegible] cargoes:—
Ex Bertha, from San Francisco,
Golden Gate flour, in quarter-sacks
National Mills flour, in quarter-sacks.
Ex Sunshine, from San Francisco,
Wheat, best milling samples.
Ex Spirit of the Seas, from San Francisco,
Golden Gate flour, in quarter-sacks
Wheat, best milling samples.
Ex William Dixon, from Valparaiso,
Chilian flour, unexceptionable quality, in [illegible]
Chilian wheat, fine sample.
BEILBY and [illegible]

BREADSTUFFS.
ADELAIDE FLOUR .. Hart's superfine
Hart's household
Hart's seconds
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's fine
Giles and Smith's [illegible]
Johnston Brother's [illegible]
Stevens's superfine.
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.. National Mills, ½ and [illegible]
Golden Gate Mills [illegible]
DITTO WHEAT .... Prime fresh parcels
CHILIAN FLOUR......... Del Carmen brand, [illegible]
San Pedro ditto, ½ [illegible]
DITTO WHEAT.......... Best sample in mar[ket]
BEILBY and S[illegible]

TO IMPORTE[RS].
The undersigned beg to remind Importers of [illegible] Apparel, and Boots and Shoes, of the many ad[vantages] which their long experience as Manufacturers and [illegible] their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge [of the] requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets ena[ble them] to offer. Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on re[ceipt of] remittance or order on London Agent. E. MOS[ES and] SON, corner of Minories and Aldgate, London.

CHRISTMAS PRESE[NTS].
Messrs. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL resp[ectfully] inform intending purchasers that their
LARGE AND VARIED STOCK
is now being disposed of at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Their stock consists of
Fine gold jewellery of every description
Gold and silver watches, best London make
Sterling silver plate, in variety
Electro-plated ware, from best makers
English and foreign clocks
Patent stereoscopes and binocular glasses
And numerous miscellaneous articles suitable for [presen]tation.
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL,
326, George-s[treet].

EX MAIL STEAMER.—HARDY, BROT[HERS] beg to call the attention of the public to the [very] beautiful and varied assortment of every descri[ption] of Jewellery, Watches, and Sterling Silver Plate, [just] opened.
Show Rooms—5, Hunter-street.

MILK, MILK, MILK.—To Private Families, [hotel]-keepers, and others.—On and after the 1st J[anuary], 1867, the undersigned will be prepared to suppl[y pure] MILK, subject to any test, for FOURPENC[E per] QUART, to be delivered in Sydney or the suburb[s twice] daily, in quantities not less than one quart.
RICHARD J. LEE, Station-street, Newt[own].

CHRISTMAS BARGAINS.—Clearing-out [illegible] bedsteads and bedding. R. M. PITT'S, 161, [illegible]

VINEGAR, in quarter-casks and cases, cheap [illegible] MONK, Wattle-street, Sydney.

PRIME North Wilts Cheese, Irish Hams, Lobst[ers and] Pearl Biscuits.
WHITTINGHAM, BROTHERS, Commercial [illegible] Lower King-street.

PAPERHANGINGS, &c.—New Goods, [illegible] harbour.
5 cases of French Decorations per James Lister
20 bales Paperhangings per Anonyma
28 packages per Nourmahal
40 packages per Orwell, all of the latest designs.
Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-st[reet].

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME MAN[URE], manufactured from picked bones.
Pure Superphosphate, for orange and other fruit tr[ees] [illegible] all root crops.
Nitrogenised Superphosphate, for barley, wheat, oa[ts] [illegible] all top dressings.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

PHOSPHO-GUANO, the true Farmers' friend, [suit]able for root, grain, and green crops. EIGHT POUNDS a ton, bags included. ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GUANO CO.'S Depot, 477, George-street.
R. NOTT, Agent.
Sample bags at 8s. each.

FOR SALE, Forest Lodge Estate—Allotment, 4[illegible] frontage, good five-roomed Brick HOUSE; sit[uation] undeniable. T. S. HARWOOD, Surveyor, [illegible] Estate Office, Ultimo.

FOR SALE, cheap, Iron Bark PALINGS, all le[ngths], full gauge. T. S. HARWOOD, Ultimo C[illegible] Ultimo.

SAILS, SAILS.—For SALE by the undersigned, in lots to suit purchasers, a Suit of Sails (many nearly new), suitable for a ship of 500 tons register. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Patent Slip Wharf.

HORSES, BUGGIES, DOGCARTS, SALE or Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

SADDLERY and Harness, new and second-hand, the cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, op. School of Arts.

FOR SALE, the thoroughbred Stallion OXIDE, together with twenty Brood Mares. Apply to Mr. RODD, Fleurs, South Creek.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

KAURI, G. and T. Flooring, Planking, &c., at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria S. M.

GALVANIZED IRON, 5 to 9 feet, at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street.

DRAIN PIPES, Closet Pans, Chimney Pots, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Cement, &c. Goodlet and Smith.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, £26 per ton. ROBISON, BROTHERS, and CO., Manufacturers, Melbourne.

PORTLAND CEMENT, best brands, J. M'ILWRAITH and CO., 27, New Pitt-street.

SHEET LEAD and Lead Pipe, all weights and sizes. J. M'ILWRAITH and CO., New Pitt-street.

BEST Blue Bangor SLATES, 16 x 8, 16 x 10, 18 x 10, 20 x 10, 24 x 12. J. M'ILWRAITH and CO.

GALVANIZED IRON, plain and corrugated, [illegible] J. M'ILWRAITH and CO.

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CONTINENTAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, OCTOBER 3, 1866.

[illegible] of calamities of 1866 is being further [illegible] by the inundations, which are doing so [illegible] ef, and causing so much misery, in all the [illegible] Central and Southern Europe. All the [illegible] ers of France have overflowed their beds; [illegible] the partial cessation of rain had excited [illegible] he worst was over, the Loire and Seine [illegible] isen, and are being watched with con[illegible] y the public, a repetition of the horrors of [illegible] regarded as imminent. Subscriptions are [illegible] l for the victims of this terrible calamity; [illegible] l Family, as usual, heading the list with [illegible] tions, amounting together to nearly [illegible] ncs. In the lower parts of Paris, all the [illegible] ull of water, and the drains, being flooded, [illegible] the houses and streets with filth and [illegible] Communication is kept up, between certain [illegible] by means of boats; and much of the [illegible] outside the city, presents the appearance of [illegible] which are floating large quantities of wood, [illegible], and household furniture and utensils. A [illegible] ber of cattle and sheep have perished; and [illegible] res of the capital have taken advantage of the [illegible] e to raise the price of eggs 50 per cent. at a [illegible] nd. "*Que voulez-vous?*" return these ladies, [illegible] er ventures to remonstrate. "The inunda[illegible] washed away so many eggs, and drowned [illegible] owls, that nearly all the eggs in Paris have [illegible] brought from great distances, and it is im[illegible] o sell you these at a centime less. *C'est à [illegible] à laisser.*

[illegible] also falling in Spain and the South of [illegible] and already the Spanish rivers have begun [illegible] w, and the Bordeaux vintners to utter lament[illegible] er the wet. Snow is also falling heavily on [illegible] s of the Pyrenees, usually so sunny at this [illegible] and great fears are entertained for the crops. [illegible] th cholera, war, tempest, shipwrecks, rain, [illegible] dations, the departing year will hardly be [illegible] l by those it leaves behind it.

[illegible] eccentric Anglophobist, the old Marquis de [illegible] s also dead. He had been dangerously ill [illegible] weeks, and has just been buried in his old [illegible] Probably no living French[illegible] as he did; and his con[illegible] reaks against "perfidious [illegible] source of unfailing amuse[illegible] enate, where they were so fre[illegible] red, and on both sides of the Channel. [illegible] ried Countess Gueccioli, Byron's fair and [illegible] name, it is not impossible that the lady's un[illegible] g attachment to her first love may have had [illegible] ng to do do with the intensity of the old mar[illegible] atred of his countrymen. In private life the [illegible] s, though original to whimsicality, was ex[illegible] kind, amiable, and generous. His power of [illegible] was always remarkable; and as no scruple [illegible] ness or modesty prevented him from giving [illegible] ce to any sharp thing that rose to his lips, and [illegible] oyance he caused to others was fully as great [illegible] which he may be supposed to have felt at the [illegible] rs and witticisms provoked by his own violent [illegible] icities. he will be missed in the Senate, [illegible] his removal will be a relief to the President of [illegible] alted body, by whom he has sometimes had to [illegible] led to order ten times during a single sitting; [illegible] will be still more missed by the poor about [illegible] tes, to whom he has always been kind and [illegible]

[illegible] old Marquis, though more thorough and out[illegible] on the subject of his "favourite aversion" [illegible] ost of his countrymen, leaves a certain amount [illegible] old leaven of anti-British bitterness behind him. [illegible] the *Patrie*, which passes for a semi-official [illegible] and which is generally tolerably well-informed, [illegible] st published a long, laboriously compounded [illegible], whose object is to prove that England, Russia, [illegible] e United States have entered into a secret alli[illegible] or the purpose of thwarting and injuring France [illegible] mpeding the exercise of her generous functions. [illegible] ding to the *Patrie*, the insurrection in [illegible] no, the rising of the Candiotes, and [illegible] late increase and resistance the Juarists [illegible] Mexico, are all the effects of the vast [illegible] galic conspiracy entered into by those three [illegible] s. Had these movements succeeded, and had [illegible] e (as the three conspirators are said to have [illegible]) found herself drawn into the late war, England [illegible] o have taken Sicily, Mexico was to have been [illegible] by the United States, and Candia was to have [illegible] given to Greece. What may have been the [illegible] ve of Russia in favouring such a plan is not stated. [illegible] ibly she may have wished to make Greece a [illegible] more important by adding to the territories [illegible] the little kingdom to which she is sup[illegible] d to be willing to give a Queen, [illegible] thus to make of her a more efficient [illegible] paw for the plucking of chesnuts out of the Turk[illegible] ire, in the expectation of devouring, at some future [illegible] both cat and chesnuts. But when one sees such [illegible] oish gravely set forth with pen and ink, in regard [illegible] contemporaneous history, can one help feeling un[illegible] nfortable hesitations in regard to the written his[illegible] es of the past?

[illegible] verything is going on smoothly between the Prus[illegible] Premier and the Parliament; but how long this [illegible] te of things will last is another matter. Bavaria [illegible] d Saxony are still agitated; the people feel the [illegible] advantage of being severed from the great North[illegible] Confederation, and Time is probably beginning [illegible] eady to play the game of the King and his [illegible] inister. The latter is said to be ill, and intending [illegible] take sea-baths at Biarritz. Much agitation pre[illegible] ils in the Elbe Duchies; the various portions of [illegible] hich are so uncomfortably peopled. Though the [illegible] erman element preponderates in the South, and the [illegible] anish in the North, there are enough Germans in [illegible] e North to get up imposing-looking manifestations [illegible] gainst the proposed division of Schleswig, and Danes [illegible] nough in the South to make the annexation to [illegible] Prussia of even that portion of the Duchy a very [illegible] dious-looking proceeding to "outsiders."

Denmark, which had already lost so much, has now [illegible] efinitely lost her favourite Princess; the latter, who [illegible] ailed for Petersburg under the care of her brother, [illegible] he Crown Prince, and her uncle, having reached on [illegible] he 29th instant, the capital of the Great Bear, into [illegible] which, on that day, she made her solemn entry, ac[illegible] companied by the whole of the Imperial family, who [illegible] had gone out to meet the future Empress of "All the Russias."

The Empress Charlotte is at Rome, where she has had long conferences with the Pope; with what result has not yet been made known to the world. The Count de Flandre is to meet her at Lake Como on her way back, and to escort her to Brussels; after which visit to her native town and her family, she is to sail for Mexico from the French port of St. Nazaire.

The Dutch Parliament is quarrelling with its reactionary Minister of Finance. The King sides with the Minister, who wishes to reform the system of labour, nearly allied to slavery, which presses so heavily on the Dutch possessions in the East. A dissolution of the Parliament is threatened by the King; but it is thought that, in such a case, the country would return the same members.

The Venetian people are greatly irritated by the delay in the union of their province to Italy, and also by rumours (denied by the Austrians) that the agents of the Kaiser are carrying off the art treasures of the fair Queen of the Adriatic. The *plebiscite* is appointed for the 14th instant, when the question will be formally propounded in these terms:—"Will you form part of the constitutional monarchy of Victor Emmanuel, and his legitimate successors?"—the reply of the electors to which querry can hardly be doubtful. General Alemann, the military governor of Venetia, who is personally much liked by the Venetians, appears to be doing his utmost to discharge successfully the difficult and delicate post he holds until the conditions of the transfer of Venetia are fully settled. The question of the amount of the Austrian public debt to be assumed by the Italian Government has caused the delay which has so much irritated the people; and which secret agents of Mazzini, and perhaps over-zealous friends of France, appear to be trying to turn to their own short-sighted purposes. But General Alemann has at last issued a placard, so paternal in its tone, warning the people that his duty will compel him, at any cost, to maintain order as long as he retains the command of the country and entreating them so earnestly not to create any risk of "trouble, and perhaps of bloodshed, that would be so perfectly uncalled for, now that the country is on the eve of obtaining all that it desires," but to "remain calm and orderly for the short time that will elapse before the evacuation of the province," that the Venetians seem to have made up their minds to follow the sensible advice thus given them. The General has also commenced the formation and training of a National Guard, much to the satisfaction of the people, who see, in this prudent and judicious measure, an earnest of the sincerity of their present Governor, and an inauguration of the period of self-government and Italian nationality to which they have been looking forward amid their long agonies of hope deferred.

Garibaldi has been to Florence to visit Baron Ricasoli. It is said that the General, who was received with an enthusiastic ovation, proposed to the Minister to help the Government, by going to Sicily with his volunteers; that Ricasoli declined the offer, on the ground that it was necessary to show to Europe that the movements in Sicily were not of a political character, and to prove to both Europe and to Sicily that the Italian Government is fully resolved and able to maintain public order in every part of the country. It is added that Garibaldi fully admitted the force of this reasoning, and that the interview passed off with the utmost amicability. The King is visiting various royal residences, and will go, in a few days, to Padua, where he will await the result of the plebiscite, and whence he will go to Venice, to make his solemn entrance into that beautiful and rejoicing city. The National Guards are said to be practising drill with unflagging zeal, in order to be able to perform their part, without exciting the risibles of spectators, in the grand pageant of the Royal city.

The "French Legion" has at last finished its quarantine, and been allowed to enter Rome, where it found the Pope, the Roman grandees, and an immense crowd, waiting at the railway station, to witness its entry. The Pope gave the new-comers his blessing, and the new-comers cheered the Pope. But eye-witnesses declare that not a single cheer was given to them by the vast crowd. On the following day, the Pope reviewed the Legion with great pomp; the crowd assembled being even greater than at the entry. But though the "mercenaries," as the Legion is contemptuously designated both by the Romans and by the soldiers of the French army, again cheered the Pope at the top of their voices, not a sound escaped the lips of the crowds, which assembled silently, watched the affair as silently as though they were so many statues, and, on the termination, moved away as silently as they gathered. The French Government is still hard at work trying to contrive a ground of reconciliation between the Roman Court and Italy. A special hitch just now appears to be the reluctance of the Pope and his advisers to sign any convention which would even imply a recognition of the Italian kingdom. The Papal Court is at last satisfied in relation to the amount of the Roman debt to be assumed by Italy; but it wishes that the payments of interest, henceforth to be made by Italy, should be made ostensibly by the French Government, which would hand to Rothschild, of Paris, the amounts to be paid as they fall due, to the holders of Roman stock; but Ricasoli refuses to pay a *quattrino* unless the Papal Government signs a regular convention with that of Italy.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Our short gleam of sunshine has given place to persistent fogs that seem to belong to the other side of the channel. The French people declare that the climate of France has constantly deteriorated since the "hatching" of the alliance with England, and every successive year seems to give additional colour to the assertion. The sky is overcast and lowering, and one might almost fancy, so low is the temperature, that we were on the eve of a heavy snowstorm. The inundations are subsiding, but have left ruin behind them; and subscriptions are being got up in aid of the victims. The theatres are giving up a night's receipts to this object, and the prettiest actresses go round between the acts, collecting the contributions of the spectators.

The health of the Emperor is believed to have benefited greatly by the air of Biarritz. He takes long walks, and joins the Empress in all manner of excursions; exploring the country for miles round, and often pushing on for many miles over the Spanish frontier.

The long squabble that has been going on here on the subject of the religious faith of the late Leon Gozlau, a very popular writer of light literature, who died here a few weeks ago, has at last, it is thought, been brought to a conclusion. M. Gozlau was of a Jewish family, and had always passed for a Jew. He married a Jewess, and brought up his children in the Jewish faith, and never took any part in Christian observances. At his death he was attended by Rabbis, and went through all the observances of the Hebrew ritual. His funeral was arranged according to the Jewish usages, and the coffin was just being carried out of the house under the auspices of Jewish priests and undertakers, and in presence of a large concourse of Jews, when the ceremonial was suddenly interrupted by the entrance of a body of Romish priests, accompanied by officers of the police, who produced a document purporting to be the official registry of the baptism of Leon Gozlau, in his native Marseilles, by a Catholic *curé*, in the fifth year of his age. The priests, armed with this document, claimed the right of interring the deceased as a Christian, and the funeral was accordingly postponed till the next day, when it was conducted according to Christian usage. The widow, family, and friends of the deceased were astounded at the affair, and set to work to disprove the authenticity of the registration of baptism. The priests, on their side, have been just as busy; and as the results arrived at by each party, in the journals, the public has been continually discussing the pros and cons of the question "Was Leon Gozlau a Jew or a Christian?" One day the Catholics declared that the deceased had been educated in a Catholic seminary; a few days afterwards they published accounts of conversations held by him with Catholics, giving names, dates, and places. A few days afterwards they produced evidence to show that the young convert had even begun his novitiate as a monk; and again, brought forward stories of his having intended to go abroad as a Christian missionary. The Jews, meantime, met every new account of the Catholics with counter statements, disproving alike the incidents related in support of the supposed conversion, and the inferences drawn therefrom. After nearly a month of these angry controversies it appears to be demonstrated that the baptism is a myth, that the stories of his Catholic education, his residence in Catholic seminaries, and his aspirations after the post of Catholic missionary, are all simple "inventions;" and the body is to be removed from its place of burial, and re-interred according to the usages of the Jewish people. What a curious commentary on the "lights and shadows" of our boasted Nineteenth Century!

Despite the coldness of the weather, one of the horse-chesnuts on the Boulevart Montmartre, which has already lost its leaves, has just come out with a fresh crop of flowers. Similar re-flowerings are reported in other points of the city; and it is said that a good many lilacs are also attempting a similar freak. The trees of Paris, which number several millions, and the care of which costs the city so dear, are the object of incessant care and experiment on the part of the municipal authorities. The great mortality which has prevailed among the sylvan population, for some years past, has given rise to much inquiry into the philosophy of arboriculture; and the unhappy trees have been barked, scraped, subjected to medication, bandaged up with moss and canvas, and otherwise persecuted in a variety of ways. The elm and chesnut are going out of vogue; the former being subject to the ravages of insects, and the latter shedding its leaves inconveniently early. The plane, on the contrary, is rapidly coming into favour. The roots of the trees in the streets are now protected by circular iron gratings, which deaden the pressure of the public foot, and permit the entrance of air. In some cases the base of the root is surrounded by a low circular wall of masonry, forming a sort of reservoir for water. In fact, everything that scientific ingenuity can devise is done, to induce the trees of Paris to live and prosper. The system of transplanting large trees, and bringing them by rail to the capital, is practised here on a grand scale, and with great success. The "Park," whose rivers, raised banks of turf, parterres, and grounds, are coming so rapidly into existence round the Exhibition building of the Champ de Mars, is being thus planted; the innumerable trees that are being placed so tastefully inside the wonderful enclosure of boarding through whose interstices public curiosity is so eagerly pushing its nose, being brought from their native forests at an average outlay of £6 sterling, an operation whose total will evidently form a pretty little item in the balance-sheet of the colossal undertaking which the Emperor is urging forward with such unflagging spirit

The success of Victorien Surdon's new play, "Our good Villagers," bids fair to rival that of "The Benoiton Family." The young author, whose popularity is now so fully achieved, is of course the object of a good deal of illnatured attacks on the part of his less fortunate rivals, but his equanimity is hardly likely to be troubled by their comments. The *Liberte*, Emile de Girardin's paper, having just published an article of Sardon's on Roman Jurisprudence, written eight years ago, in the time of his penniless obscurity, and which has been in the editor's hands ever since, without seeing the light, the other papers are commenting on the incident and inquiring whether the article was any less valuable then, when its price would have furnished a good dinner for the friendless and hungry youth who wrote it, than it is now, when its energetic and persevering author has achieved for himself so high a place in public favour, and dines "like a prince," every day of his life from the handsome revenues that now accrue to him from the works so scornfully rejected up to the time when he first succeeded in winning the favour of the Fickle Goddess.

Since the decease of the Marquis de Boissy, half the pens of Paris have been busy with *souvenirs* of his caustic wit and intense Anglophobia. "You never ask me for anything, Marquis," said the Emperor to him one day, "let me have the pleasure of doing something for you." "Ah, sire," cries the Marquis, "[illegible] your Majesty [illegible] grant me the favour that I would ask."

"Let me know, at least, what it is," rejoined the Emperor, "we will then, if it be possible to grant it."

"Sire, make me Prefect of Dover" said the old impersonation of a single idea.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18.

The Italian plebiscite has been going on with entire quiet, and though the affair is not yet terminated, it is fully evident that the result of the voting will demonstrate the fact of the popular will setting, with scarce a breath of opposition, towards annexation with Italy. The Austrians have quitted Peschiera, and are about to evacuate the other fortresses of the famous Quadrilateral. Everything has gone forward in an orderly and satisfactory manner, excepting at Verona, where certain students and other *Italianissimi* tried to get up a row. The attempt was promptly met by the orderly people of all classes; Ricasoli addressed to the Mayor an energetic dispatch, "per telegraph," pointing out the regrettable folly of insulting "those who are departing," and expressing his conviction that "this first communication from the Government of his Majesty" would be promptly heeded by all classes of the population.

The Austrians are not generally disliked by the Italians; and now that their domination has come to an end, both parties seem inclined to part kindly. At Mantua, before marching out, the Austrian bands actually performed the popular Italian "hymns," including those to the King and to Garibaldi. Much credit is due to the conciliatory attitude and tact displayed by General Alemann, the military Governor-General of Venetia, and also by General Leboeuf, the agent of the French Government. The Commissioners sent by the three Governments to effect the transfer of the province to Italy appear to be on the best possible terms. They have agreed upon a short formula, by which France, in virtue of the mission confided to her, declares that she transfers to the Italian authority the town, commerce, or fortress (whatever it may be); and the Italian authority declares that it accepts the transfer. The proper documents are then signed; and the Austrians march quietly out of the locality. In this simple and "friendly" manner, ends that formidable Austrian tyranny which has rendered Italy, for so many hundred years, the "Niobe of Nations."

The city of Venice is keeping guard over its own liberties. The civil command of the place was made over to its municipality some days ago; and the National Guard has entered on the due discharge of its civic duties, to the intense joy of the citizens, who can hardly believe their eyes when they see the Italian uniform openly keeping their city. The military command of Venice will be transferred in the course of a few days; and until this has been done, the black and yellow flag of Austria will continue to float from the tower of St. Mark. But the Venetians have prepared an enormous and magnificent Italian tri-colour, which will be hoisted in place of the Austrian banner, as soon as the latter is down. A gathering of all the *elite* of Venice took place a few nights since, at the principal theatre, to see and salute this flag. The Austrians knew what was going on, but did not attempt to interfere; the theatre was in the hands of the National Guard, and the audience could shout, and clap, and embrace to their hearts' content, as they did. The ladies were splendidly dressed, covered with jewels; and the scene appears to have been, in every respect, a striking one. At a preconcerted signal, thousands of little Italian flags were produced, and hung from the fronts of the boxes and galleries; and as the great banner was displayed on the stage, every one rose to salute it, the audience shouting, cheering, and waving flags and handkerchiefs with an enthusiasm such as is only to be seen in Italy or in England. The young people seemed fairly wild with delight; but it was remarked that many of the elder ones wept, thinking, doubtless, of the many weary years of waiting, and of all the agony of Italian patriots who have perished under the claws of Austrian eagles.

The city is preparing to give the King a magnificent reception. The deputation who will carry to his Majesty the result of the plebiscite will be received in Turin, as was the case in regard to the other provinces, a graceful homage rendered by Victor Emmanuel to the steady patriotism of the Turinese, and one that will not be grudged by the rest of the Italian cities. After this reception, the King will make his solemn entry into Venice. The city is preparing a royal gondola, of extraordinary magnificence, to bring the King into its midst; and it is said that the ceremony of presenting the key to his Majesty will be performed in a somewhat novel manner. The "most beautiful woman of Venice," whoever she may be, is to meet the King, veiled, dressed in mourning, and covered with chains. The *gonfalonier* will present the king with an axe; and, on the instant, the chains and mourning drapery will fall from the lady, who will appear in full splendour, representing Liberty, and will offer to him the traditional gold key, amidst a burst of cannonading, and the acclamations of the population.

The Prussian annexations do not go on quite so smoothly, the nobility and the masses appear to be discontented with their change of rulers; but the educated middle classes seem to welcome the unitary movement, putting up with Prussian stiffness and martinetism as a drawback not to be avoided in the carrying out of the national purpose. The fact of the matter seems to be that no other part of Germany likes Prussia; but there is no other German Power capable of constituting the national unity after which the Fatherland has so long been yearning; and therefore all the fractions of the German family accept as the only available means of working out the national desire, the otherwise unwelcome supremacy of the House of Hohenzollern. Prussia has not yet refused or acceded to the French proposition that the people of North Schleswig should be called upon to express, by a *plebiscite*, their wish in regard to the choice of their future sovereign. This proposition, which must be, on the one hand, distasteful to Count von Bismark, will probably, on the other, prove useful to the advancement of his plans; for the majority of the Schleswigers, though anxious to remain Danish, are still more anxious to maintain their little Duchy intact and united with Holstein. And as they now see that the northern part of Schleswig can only return to Denmark by being severed from South Schleswig and the "Sister Duchy," they are already petitioning Prussia not to permit the division of their little country; a prayer which means, virtually, that they are being led, by the force of the "*fait accompli*," to desire the incorporation of their country into the Prussian dominions as the least injurious of the alternatives left to them. Meantime, overwork, and over anxiety, seem to be exacting their retribution from the massive brain of the Prussian Minister, as from the more delicately organised one of the Empress of Mexico. The Count is still unable to leave his room, and his medical attendants insist on his being kept as quiet as possible, everything in the shape of business being positively forbidden. The Empress Charlotte is still at Miramar, where it is hoped that the quiet and the sea-air of that lovely residence will assist in restoring her health. Amidst the scores of statements put forth respecting her state, it is probable that much may be set down to the account of exaggeration. But it would seem that the mental excitement from which she is suffering, took the form of a suspicion that the persons about her wished to poison her; she therefore refused to eat anything at the hotel at which she was staying. It would appear that the interview which she had with the Pope did not pass off satisfactorily. The Empress urged the Pope to accept the measures adopted in Mexico in regard to the secularisation of ecclesiastical property, &c.; the Pope refused to do so; and the Empress, persisting in her entreaties, and declining to terminate her visit, the Pope at last left the room. The Empress then left the Vatican; but shortly returned and insisted on seeing the Pope. She then told him that she was surrounded by secret enemies, and was suffering from want of food, as she dared not eat what was prepared for her, fearing poison. She implored his protection, and entreated to be allowed to remain under his roof. The Pope appears to have treated her kindly; he sent her food from his own table, which was served to her in the library of the Vatican; and as she persistently refused to leave the palace, notwithstanding the etiquette which prohibits women from sleeping under its roof, a bed was made up for her in the library. In that room she is said to have remained until her brother, the Count of Flanders, for whom the Pope had telegraphed on seeing the Empress's state of health, arrived in Rome to take charge of her. Instead of escorting his sister to Brussels, as had been intended, he took her to Miramar; and there she still remains; attended by skilful physicians, and surrounded by old dependants greatly attached to her. Her attendants appear to think that her illness will not be of long duration, and that she will be able, ere long, to return to Mexico.

It is impossible to convey, by written words, an adequate idea of the activity now displayed in the re-building and beautifying of Paris. The whole city is full of the sounds of the pickaxe and the chisel, the latter being employed on the external ornamentation of the blocks of stone which form the fronts of the interminable lines of fine new houses. These blocks are built up in a perfectly rough state, and are then carved by artisans who almost merit the appellation of artists, so admirable are the skill and taste with which, standing on scaffolding, they accomplish their task. It is really curious to stand on the opposite side of the street and watch the delicate wreaths, fair statuesque faces, elegant caryatides, and other details of the rich sculptured ornamentation now so generally introduced into the fronts of dwelling-houses, coming out into charming relief under the chisels of the army of carvers who are to be seen at every story chipping away at some pretty conceit, and generally singing as they work.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26.

The Imperial Family have returned from Biarritz to St. Cloud, all its members, it is said, in excellent health. Dr. Blanche, the renowned physician of the private madhouse of Charenton, who has gone to Miramar to attend the Empress of Mexico, sends to the Empress Eugenie, as well as to the King of the Belgians, a daily telegraphic bulletin of the state of his patient. It is difficult to get at the truth respecting the state of the royal and imperial personages; but it is said that the physicians in attendance on the Empress Charlotte consider that her recovery will probably be slow. By the last accounts, she was calmer, had slept, and had begun to eat. It seems that the house-steward of Miramar, during the period of its occupation by the Archduke Maximilian, remained in the town on the departure of his master for Mexico, and opened a restaurant on its outskirts. To this restaurant the unfortunate Empress repaired, on her arrival, and begged Zelinka and his wife (who is the cook of the establishment) to send her, every day, food cooked by themselves, and that no other hand should have touched, adding that she dared not take any food offered to her by those about her, and especially by her Mexican servants, as they would poison her. "I am really hungry," said the Empress, "and suffering from want of food." The Count of Flanders is at Miramar, and the Queen of the Belgians is going thither shortly. The Empress Charlotte occupies the ground floor of the Villa, said to be the most beautiful residence of Europe, looking out over a fine terrace, upon the sea. Great prostration seems to have succeeded to the excitement which marked the beginning of her illness. She lies still with her eyes closed, and seems to be almost always asleep. The Emperor Maximilian, who adores his wife, will doubtless feel his horizon to be more heavily overshadowed by this illness than by all the other disappointments and anxieties of his not very enviable position.

The journals of Paris, in the present dearth of any subject of general interest, have taken to quarrelling among themselves, in the persons of their editors and principal writers. As these quarrels are generally preceded by an active cross-fire of notes, which are published in full by both parties to the quarrel, and lead to a duel, which, with the statements of the respective seconds, furnish matter for no end of "copy," they are a god-send to the press; but these hostilities of sword, pistol, and pen have been growing so common of late, that the whole thing is rapidly becoming a bore; but we are not, apparently, at the end of this sort of exhibition. The rapid success of *La Liberté*—the new and popular penny paper set up by M. Emile de Girardin, in which Baron de Brisse publishes daily the skeleton-dinner, which sets half the mouths of Paris watering induced M. de Villemessant, the well-known editor of the *Figaro*, to set up a rival paper at the same price. This paper, the success of which has equalled, if it has not surpassed, that of *La Liberté*, has just published, in a large type, under the heading of "A Simple Question addressed to M. Emile de Girardin," a request to that gentleman to be good enough to inform it of the number of its issue, seeing that, while M. de Girardin stated it to be, a few months ago, 48,000, serious people declare it to be under 12,000." Out of this "Simple Question" is sure to grow a pretty little quarrel, with all its usual accompaniments and results, that will give matter for printers and the public for a week or two to come. The belligerent humour of the Paris Press has given the *Charivari* a good subject for quizzing, and *Cham*, in the last number of that favourite print, gives a capital caricature, representing a confabulation between three journalists, who are sitting dolefully together at an editorial table, their faces patched up with plaisters and bandages, their arms in slings, one of whom says to the others, "I don't know what may be your opinion, gentlemen, but for my part I think we have done enough of this sort of work, and that we might now, instead of fighting, begin to set our subscribers by the ears instead of ourselves!"

M. de Thouvenel, one of the most liberal and progressive of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs under the Second Empire, has just succumbed, at the comparatively early age of forty-eight, to an asthma that had rendered the last few years of his life a perpetual martyrdom. The death of his wife a year ago of consumption seems to have been his death warrant. The Emperor has lost in him a sagacious and devoted counsellor, and the cause of progress an enlightened defender. He was buried on Monday last, at the cost of the State, with all the pomp usual here in public funerals. All Paris turned out to witness the transport of the body from the Palace of the Luxembourg, which the deceased statesman inhabited in right of his post as Grand Referendary of the Senate, to the Church of St. Surplice, where the Absolution was pronounced by the Archbishop of Paris, and whence it was conveyed to the railway station for Metz, where it will be interred beside the mortal remains of his wife.

A celebrity of the First Empire, M. Leazer, the tailor who made for the great warrior the famous grey overcoat inseparably connected with the memory of his campaigns, has just died, at the age of nearly a hundred years, rich and respected, at his pleasant estate at Ville D'Avray, in the neighbourhood of St. Cloud. He made a liberal use of the large fortune he had amassed in his trade, was of active habits and jovial temper, and was never ill until a few days before his decease. He was preparing to celebrate next Sunday, the completion of his ninety-ninth year, when he was suddenly taken ill, and shortly afterwards expired.

The brilliant *success* of our Victorien Sardon's new drama, *Our Worthy Villagers*, has set other pens at work to calculate the probable yield, in solid coin, of this new triumph of the persevering author of many striking works, disdained at first, and since acclaimed with so much enthusiasm. Supposing the new piece to go through one hundred nights, as it is pretty sure to do, these hundred nights will give an average receipt of 4000 francs, making a total of 400,000 francs. The twelve per cent. of "author's rights," would thus amount to 24,000 francs, which sum, joined to the 5000 francs, paid down when a piece is accepted, the proceeds of the "author's tickets," a second payment of 5000 francs at the fiftieth representation, the sale of the manuscript, and the amount of "author's rights," from all the provincial theatres giving the piece, will bring up the total of the author's gains to about 100,000 francs, honourably won from the pocket of the public, by want and hunger, which his proud and sensitive nature had induced him to keep a secret from his friends. In this letter the poet tells the young beauty of seventeen that he had discovered that day a family in such utter destitution, that he had given them "all he possessed—forty sous and an overcoat," so that he had promised them that a fair and beautiful fairy, greater than all the great people of the earth, would come to see them, and would give them food, raiment, clothing, and kind words, and begs her to fulfil his promise by "blessing them with the light of large black eyes, and her kindly smile." The grace and charm of this letter are admirable in their way; and as the lady is generous and charitable, she doubtless rewarded the tropes of the poet by fulfilling his promises.

The handsome and eccentric descendant of the Bonapartes, so widely known as the Countess Marie de Solms, now setting up as the "properest of the proper" under the name of the ex-Prime Minister whom she has married, has prolonged her stay in this rainy and foggy city, where, as usual, she contrives to get herself talked about. Her vanity has, however, been the means of giving to the public a very charming letter addressed to her, when in the high-tide of her beauty, by the unfortunate poet, Gerard de Nerval, whose suicide, in the latter years of the reign of Louis Philippe, caused so profound a sensation in this luxurious and frivolous capital; for it was known that the poet had been driven to desperation.

The same fascinating personage went, a few days ago, to the famous man-dressmaker, Worth, and told him that she had heard much of his skill and taste, and should regret to leave Paris without taking with her a costume of his creating.

The celebrated *artiste*, who greatly prefers using his talents for handsome women than for ugly ones, examined his visitor for a moment, and appeared to make up his mind that she "would do."

"What shall I make you?" he murmured, musingly, as he studied the lady with a view to effects. "I have it," he continued, with a burst of languid enthusiasm: "You shall be *a poet's dream!* Yes; your beauty is just of that character; I shall make you 'a poet's dream.' Come to me this evening dressed for a ball, and with all your diamonds. I shall receive you in his boudoir. You adore flowers? I was sure of it. [illegible] shall be transformed into groves of rare exotics, with tiny jets of flame, like glowworms shining between the leaves. You will move about like a fairy princess in her bower; and I shall watch you hidden behind the flowers, and wait for an inspiration!"

No doubt that Worth will have caught "an inspiration," that will be realised in some very beautiful and becoming costumes, and no doubt also that Madame Ratazzi will have to pay a pretty heavy "equivalent" that will compensate the artist of the Rue de la Paix for his triple outlay of flowers, gas, and flattery.

Theresa, Patti, and Lagrua are getting over their colds, to the joy of their admirers; the various branches of the Rothschilds have held a family-congress at Vienna, and Colonel Stoddard, the unrivalled conjuror, is coming here from London.

The Venetian plebiciste, to the transfer of the civil and military dominion of the city and province to the King's agents, have been the great events of the political week. The clergy have voted, almost to a man, for union with the rest of Italy; and the *finale* of the Austrian rule in the Peninsula has come in the quietest and most orderly manner. The act of transfer being signed at 7 o'clock in the morning, General Meering handed the capital over to Admiral Wattentz and to M. Gaspard, and politically to General Lebœuf, and sent a message to General Alemann, the Austrian Governor, stating that all was finished. Thereupon, the latter, with his staff, got into a gondola, and went on board a Lloyd's steamer which was waiting for that purpose. The immense crowd stood perfectly silent; but waved their hats and handkerchiefs to the departing representatives of the fallen *regime*. The Austrians, pleased with this silent salute, replied by waving their hats for five minutes on board the steamer. As soon as the last Austrian departed, the whole city gave itself up to life and preparation. The new municipality, with Count Mitchell at its head, appeared in front of the Church of St. Mark, a few minutes before the great clock struck nine; and, as the strokes died away, cannon roared from the frigates, the city seemed to burst into one unanimous shout, and blossomed out with an instantaneous display of flags, and the entire population seems to have shouted, laughed, wept, and embraced in a frenzy of enthusiastic delight, possible only to the impassioned nature of the southern races. The flags are described as offering a wonderful spectacle—not a balcony, not a window, however poor, without its sign of rejoicing. Those of the rich were magnificent—gold, silver, velvet, satin, being pressed into service for the greater glorification of the national symbol; those of the poor, of coloured paper, telling, even more touchingly, of the depth of the source of the general joy, seeing that they represented a meal of all the members of a family. The day was passed thus in rejoicing; and at night there was a general illumination, described by spectators with the aid of that convenient word, "fairy-like."

The Saxons have compelled King John to accept all the terms laid down by Prussia, and of which the principal are as follows:—The fortresses of Dresden and Kœnigstein to have garrisons of Prussians and Saxons; Prussia to have exclusive control of the Saxon telegraphs; the Zollverein treaty to continue for six months; amnesty to all persons engaged in the war; and a Prussian General-in-Chief to be placed at the Saxon army to be reorganised at its head. It is evident that the King of Saxony will henceforth be a Sovereign only in name; but the Saxon people are evidently tending towards a still closer union with the great German Power of the future; and would have impeached their King had he persisted in withholding his assent to these arrangements.

The quarrel between the Hollanders and the Ministry becomes more decided daily; and letters from the Hague describe the condition of the country as disquieting. The Government is reactionary; the people seem determined to make it go forward.

Spain is quiet outwardly; but the sanguinary reprisals of last month appear to have deepened the general impression, in the minds of the liberal portion of the Spanish people, that a change of dynasty is inevitable.

The Emperor of Austria has been well received at Prague; but Hungarian affairs seem to have remained, for some time past, in abeyance.

Princess Dagmar has been confirmed under the name of Maria Theodorowna, and her marriage with the near heir to the Russian Throne is to take place in a few days.

STELLA.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

(*Written expressly for this Journal.*)

LONDON, OCTOBER 26TH, 1866.

We have got a new ruler in England—a ruler against whose sway not even the sternest and most inflexible democrat thinks of making a stand, for St. Swithin possesses a power more absolute and effectual than ever was owned by Pope or Kaiser. During the past summer the exceeding fineness of the weather had led to numerous extremely pleasant speculations concerning the probable approximation of the once ungenial climate of this country to that which has rendered Nice and Mentone the favourite resorts of the invalid. Nay, some went farther, and began to talk of the time when Englishmen should drink of English wine produced from English vineyards. But there is such a thing as counting one's chickens before they are hatched, and so it proved in the present instance. All of a sudden, the sunshine, the warmth, and the delightful summer weather disappeared, and for several weeks we have had nothing but chills, fogs, and rain. If it was fine in the morning, it rained in the afternoon; if fine in the afternoon, there was rain at night; if it did not rain at night, it was certain to do so in the morning, and sometimes it would rain during the whole forty-eight hours. We are told that all this is the result of our sultry May and June. The icebergs of the Northern seas—so say our *savans*—affected by the unusual heat became detached from the main fields of everlasting ice and, floating about the German Ocean, brought with them the too copious supplies of moisture which have transformed our cornfields into miniature lakes, and our streets into streamlets. Whether this theory be true or not really matters little, the results are the same. Outdoor amusements have proved complete failures. The most enthusiastic votary of the "light fantastic toe" would hesitate before indulging in a waltz on the cold, miserable, sloppy boards of a Cremorne dancing platform during such wet foggy evenings as those with which we have of late been familiar; and so Rosherville has been deserted; Highbury Barn would have been closed long ago, but for its theatre; and even the fairy-like grounds of the Crystal Palace have lost their wonted charm, and cease to attract the visitor. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody good. If outdoor amusements are at a discount, indoor amusements are certainly at a premium. Never were the theatres and music halls more patronised than at the present time, and never were the music-hall songs more stupid and more vapid. It is astonishing what senseless trash the majority of our so-called comic songs are, yet not a few of the singers are coolly clearing their hundred or two hundred pounds per week, some even making a hundred pounds per night, at least, so it is currently reported.

No wonder that we are in this respect the contempt of Europe. If Paris has its Theresa, London has its Vance, or its "great" somebody or other. We are set down as flats, and are treated accordingly. Even in less harmless spectacles we are gulled. The spirit of Barnum pervades the whole atmosphere. Even Chang, the mighty Chang, has taken us in. A letter from China, printed in one of the Liverpool papers, states:—"He is no more than an ordinary Shanghai coolie (of course except as regards his height). As for his being a mandarin of the highest rank—bosh! You might as well believe that I am the Prince of Wales—better, in fact, as far as pedigree goes. The whole thing is a ferocious sell, and the dear old British public the easiest-going gulls alive. The descriptions of his levees are read in China with derision and laughter; and shaking hands with him! Would you have shaken hands with your punkah-wallah or bheestie (*Anglice*, water-bearer)? I should rather think not. My own feelings are better imagined than described, for I thought it rather 'the thing' to shake hands with such a swell as Chang's exhibitors declared him to be, and felt not displeased when he shook hands with my fair partner in life three times running." Well may we reflect on Dogberry's words when he bade somebody write him down as being a quadruped with two long ears. It is well not to be too explicit; but a reaction must inevitably follow. A fool's antics will weary at last. In the case of the theatres, the success and popularity enjoyed by such houses as Drury Lane and the Lyceum is of a perfectly legitimate character; but at the Adelphi we recently had a most narrow escape from a theatrical riot, such as had not been seen in this country for years, certainly not since the O. P. disturbances. The occasion was the first night of a new play, entitled "Ethel, or only a Life." It is a poor mawkish production, which no amount of puffing will ever bolster up or render popular. In the course of the piece the young lady who played the part of Judith, one of the characters, pertly said that "working men were tyrants, who delighted to pull up park railings and to trample down flower beds," or something of the kind. The remarks of the actress might be true, but the time chosen for uttering them was singularly inopportune. [illegible] combined, no matter who—whether author, actress, or manager was responsible. The effect was instantaneous. It was like applying a lighted match to a barrel of gunpowder. At first there was a murmur, then a few hisses, afterwards came a roar of disapprobation. This, however, issued from the pit and boxes only. The gallery had not caught the objectionable words, and was momentarily puzzled at the uproar below.

We have plenty of future troubles in store for us. Not only is the recent rise in the price of meat maintained, but we are threatened with a deficient supply of herrings and a consequent enhanced price of fish. While Mr. Frank Buckland and his friends are restoring the salmon and trout to our freshwater lakes and rivers, our deep-sea fisheries are being neglected or irreparably injured through the culpable greed of reckless and improvident fishermen. True, we have had a Parliamentary commission to inquire into the subject, but as no two persons can be found to agree as to the precise character of the remedy required, it would be unwise to depend upon legislative interference in the matter. Yet, serious as is the increased price of meat and fish, it is less felt than is the growing dearness of flour and bread. We are told that before next harvest wheat will be £17 a load, and bread 18d. a gallon. The consumption of bread in the United Kingdom requires, in ordinary seasons, the importation of a cargo of wheat of 2000 qrs. daily, and owing to the bad harvest that quantity will now have to be doubled. £15 a load has been refused for dry stacked wheat. It must be remembered that the recent war operations in Germany, together with the rains and inundations in France and the North of Europe, have tended to considerably diminish the chances of a full supply of grain from the continent, and that it is to Russia and America we must now look for our chief supply of wheat during the next twelve months. Already the leading brewers have given notice of their intention to raise the price of beer from three to six shillings per barrel, a step which is calling down on their heads no small amount of angry invective from the rubicund knights of the tap. The dearness of food is, however, on the whole, felt but slightly at present. Except in the iron trades, and the various branches of industry dependent on the same, employment is plentiful, but it will be different when the winter fairly sets in. For the mere possession of the franchise will never terminate such unseemly squabbles as those which have led to the disastrous labour struggle in the northern iron trade, the mischievous effects of which are becoming more and more felt every day. This is just now the case with London printers. They are agitating for an increase of wages, forgetful of the fact that Scotland, and even Germany are eagerly competing for the book printing now done in England. There is some talk of a strike next month, so confident are the metropolitan compositors of their power over the employers. It is, however, to be hoped that such a desperate expedient will not be resorted to. It can only result in the introduction of the type-setting machine. True, the men pronounce it to be a failure, but the first power loom was said to be a failure, the first sewing machine was, in the same sense, a failure; the first coal cutting machine was also a failure, and so with a hundred other inventions. But there are others who assert the machine to be a success, and it is stated that a considerable portion of the *Warrington Guardian* is set up by means of the new invention. If so, the operative printers should be doubly cautious in their policy. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Besides, at the present moment the trades unions are under a cloud. Sheffield has again been the scene of one of those dastardly outrages for which it has acquired such an unhappy notoriety. An attempt has been made to blow up the house of a non-unionist while the inmates were asleep. The excitement and indignation produced by this infamous attempt have been unprecedented. The Rev. Newman Hall, of London, who was attending the Congregational Conference at Sheffield, spoke very plainly on the subject. He told the working men present that he thought working men had a perfect right to demand whatever wages they could get, to combine to get those wages, and to strike if they could not get them. If he went into a cutler's saleroom and offered 5s. for a knife which was worth, in the opinion of the seller, 6s., the latter would "strike" for that amount, and refuse to part with the knife for less, and be perfectly justified in doing so. The working men had time and muscle, and labour, and skill to sell, and they had the right to demand their price, and to combine together, and say that they would not work for less than a stated sum per day. If the employer offered less, they could say, "We shan't accept, and we will go home, read our paper, and enjoy ourselves." The working man had clearly as great a right to stand out for a certain price for his labour as the capitalist had to demand one for his goods. But there was another side to the picture. Suppose a man were to go to another and say, "I have been working for six shillings a day, and I want seven; I want you to join me in refusing to work for less than seven;" and if the other man were to reply, "I trust my employer, who says he can't afford to give more at present; I have a wife and children, and if I were to lose my work, my wife and children would be in difficulties. I don't feel disposed to do as you ask, but you can do it if you like, but I shall go on working." Supposing the first replies, "Very well, a number of us will combine together, we will drive you from the works, and if you persist in it we will blow up your house." That was tyranny. If the tyranny of the men who had never professed to care for freedom was a despicable thing, the tyranny of those who were always denouncing tyranny and crying out for liberty was so despicable that he could find no words in the English language strong enough to express it. The language employed by Mr. Hall has been echoed by every true leader of the people, and even the most reckless trades unionists are beginning to feel the force of Mr. Samuel Morley's words, when he stated, at Newcastle, that one such outrage would do more harm to the cause of the people than would fifty riotous meetings.

It is only fair, however, to observe that the great majority of labour disputes are unattended with such disgraceful attempts at intimidation.

The extension of the semi-co-operative principle adopted by Messrs. Briggs, at the Methley and Whitwood collieries, would seem to be the most effectual means yet devised for preventing strikes. Already Messrs. Fox, Head, and Co., of Newport Rolling Mills, Middlesborough, have given notice that these works will in future be conducted on the co-operative system, coupled with the abandonment of the union by both masters and men. They publish the rate of wages to be paid, and state that after making reasonable allowances to meet bad debts and other contingencies, and apportioning 10 per cent. to capital as interest, the whole of the remaining profits will be equally divided between capital and labour. There is something startling in the rapid development of this new form of co-operation. Not only have we the "Industrial Partnership of Clothiers," but we have also the "Cobden Memorial Mills" at Sabden, near Manchester, conducted on like principles. Again, the journeymen hairdressers of London, who have struck—not for higher wages, but for lessened hours of labour and the abolition of Sunday work, have opened several co-operative hairdressing saloons in the metropolis; and their example is being followed by the operatives in other trades, the basket-makers, for instance, having started co-operative workshops of their own. The Civil Service have a co-operative store of their own, and other stores are quietly springing up in all parts of the country. Subjoined is Professor Leone Levi's estimate above alluded to:—

The distribution of the total earnings, according to the industries, has been found to be as follows:—

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Agriculture	£44,000,000	£8,000,000	£23,000,000	£75,000,000
Textile fabrics....	33,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000	47,000,000
Metal manufacture, inc. blacksmiths.	27,000,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	31,500,000
Building trades ...	35,000,000	4,000,000	3,500,000	42,500,000
Shipping, railway, &c.	25,000,000	1,500,000	1,200,000	27,700,000
Articles of dress ...	21,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000	33,000,000
Mining	13,000,000	2,000,000	—	15,000,000
Domestic service, &c.	47,000,000	5,000,000	8,000,000	60,000,000
Labourers (indefinite)	17,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000	26,000,000
Others....	49,500,000	6,200,000	5,900,000	60,600,000
	£311,500,000	42,700,000	64,100,000	418,300,000

From these estimates it appears that the average income of a working man is in England 22s. 6d., in Scotland, 20s. 6d., and in Ireland 14s. 4d. Frequently, however, there are more workers than one in a family. In a family of five, generally, two or even three persons are earning something. Assuming, then, that there are two earners in each family, and taking the average wages of men, women, and children as a basis, the average income per family may be estimated at 32s. 4d. in England, 29s. 6d in Scotland, and 23s. 6d. in Ireland.

After co-operative societies friendly societies are the most important organisations among the working classes. In the annual report, just issued, Mr. Tidd Pratt, the Registrar-General, states that at the end of last year he sent out to friendly societies nearly 23,000 forms of returns to be made by them, but he never got so many as half of them sent back filled up. The 10,345 returns which he received relate to societies with 1,374,425 members, and funds amounting to £5,362,028. Some of the societies are very small affairs, but there are such as the Brighton and Sussex Mutual Provident Society, with funds amounting to £26,703; the London Dock Friendly Society, with £27,[illegible]; the United Law Clerks', with £33,[illegible]; the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society, Soho, with £40,[illegible]; the Royal Standard Benefit Society, Great Ormond [illegible]

street, with £67,381; the Army Medical Officers', with £78,640. Another important parliamentary paper is that lately issued in the shape of the half-yearly reports of the Factory Inspectors. They prove beyond all cavil the efficiency of the Factory Acts, as applied to the prevention of infant labour and the regulation of child labour. The 'half-time' system, by which children under the age of fourteen are not allowed to work, except three days per week, the other three days being passed at school, works exceedingly well. The Rev. Sir L. Stamer, Bt., of Stoke-upon-Trent, says of the children, who, under the new Acts have the opportunity of attending the National school, that though in their working clothes (covered with the dust and clay of the manufactories), they appear outwardly to a disadvantage beside the others in their class, yet they are quite as orderly and intelligent, and they are generally more eager to learn than those whose whole time is spent in the school. On the other hand, the number of these latter has in no way been diminished through an increased demand for the employment of children. The children have suffered more at the hands of their parents than of the employers. It is the prevalence of drunkenness here which has given such importance to the experiments proposed to be tried by the New South Wales Government for the punishment of that degraded vice. It is the publicans—not the Tories, not the reactionaries, who are the real enemies of the people.

With drinking might also be included smoking, for within the last few months the use of the weed has increased to a really frightful extent—it has become a nuisance. This may be good news for tobacco growers, yet it is anything but pleasant to the social philosopher, because with the habit of indulgence in smoking, generally comes the habit of excess in drinking. Everybody here seems to smoke. Men smoke, children smoke, even ladies are beginning to use cigarettes. The pipe and the cigar is found everywhere. In the railway carriage, the omnibus, on the steamboat deck, and wheresoever men do congregate, there are the smokers to be found. Where will it end? Yet the anti-tobacco society displays no sign of life. Crushed by the ridicule excited by its premature and unwise attempts, it has disappeared from the scene precisely at the moment when its services were most required. Still, the smokers are not going to have it all their own way. Of course they have a right to smoke if they so please, but they have no right to force their smoke down other people's throats. This is logic, if not law. But certain of our railway directors do not see things exactly in this light. They forbid smoking in any of their carriages, but as they do not provide a smoking carriage, the result is that smoking is practised in *all* the carriages, to the great annoyance of the non-smokers. On the North London Railway, a smoking carriage is attached to each train, the consequence being the utter disappearance of the pipe and cigar from the other carriages. Should a smoker venture upon a whiff in the wrong car, he is instantly told by his fellow passengers to go to his own carriage, and with crest-fallen features he hastens to comply. It is with smoking as with fruit. Forbid the smoker from indulging in the use of the weed and you simply increase his desire to evade the restriction. Stolen fruit is always the sweetest. But give the smoker proper facilities, and his desire becomes weakened. On the North London Railway no passengers are more earnest or more strict than are the smokers themselves in preventing smoking in any except the proper carriages. The moral is obvious. It is the same on the other lines. As to the utility of smoking, that is another thing. Your smoker is seldom a reader. The money which he would expend upon newspapers and serials goes towards the purchase of pipes and tobacco. Yet literature is cheap enough. The works of Shakespeare can be purchased in a complete form for one shilling—and even for *ninepence* while Scott's novels are being published at sixpence each, the cheap booksellers actually retailing them at *fourpence halfpenny!* The force of cheapness can go no further than this. Thousands upon thousands of copies of the rival editions of Scott are being circulated through the country, to the great dismay of quiet easy-going circulating library keepers who find their customers unwilling to pay threepence for the perusal of "Waverley," when for sixpence they can purchase the novel complete. Still more remarkable is the development of our cheap illustrated literature. The number of illustrated annuals promised this year is beyond all precedent. John Tenniel, G. du Maurier, Paul Gray, Miss Edwards, and the other popular book artists, have their hands full of work, and it is to be feared that in more than one case the burden of labour is becoming too much for the pencil-worker. It was only the other day that Thomas Morten, a rising artist of great promise, whose sketches in *Once a Week* had attracted much attention, hung himself in his own home; while another artist, poor M'Connell, is compelled through shattered health to abandon the pencil. Most of our artists are permanently engaged on the publications with which they are connected, such being the only way to retain their services. Thus the large cartoons in *Punch* are drawn by Tenniel, those in *Fun* by Paul Gray. The minor artists in *Punch* are G. Du Maurier, Charles Keene, C. H. Bennett, and one or two others. In *Fun*, Brunton is the leading minor artist. Gustave Doré, magnificent as are his creations, seems scarcely to take with the English. His humour—genuine as it undoubtedly is—seems too foreign for us. His most successful work will be his illustrations to Tennyson's "Elaine." These are really charming. In another sphere, perhaps one of the most popular of our artists is Barnes, whose full page illustrations to the *British Workman* are models of life-like drawing. The influence exercised on the minds of the people by this profusion of cheap illustrated literature is really remarkable. It is silently fostering an increased and improved love of art. At the Islington Industrial Exhibition, at least two-thirds of the pictures exhibited are copied from illustrations in the *Art Journal*, *Good Words*, and other serials, including one sketch from the *Illustrated Sydney News*. And here it may not be out of place to remark that the number of visitors to the Islington Industrial Exhibition during the few weeks it has been open, has exceeded 400,000, more than one hundred pounds being taken in two-pences each day. It has, indeed, been a great success, and shows what working men can do when in earnest. It has been got up by working men, conducted by working men, and supported by working men. At the closing ceremony, on the 12th of November, the "Ode to Labour" will be repeated on a most magnificent scale, the choir comprising 1000 voices, the soloists being Madame Vinning and Mr. Weiss. All the members of House of Lords and the House of Commons will be invited, together with a host of individuals celebrated in the ranks of literature, art, and science. The Queen has accepted a copy of the "Ode to Labour," and an effort is being made to secure her attendance on the occasion.

The clergy are beginning to grow crazy after the possession of gorgeous vestments, altar ornaments, and other accessories of ritualism; meanwhile, the children are being neglected. The Broad Churchmen and Low Churchmen alike view these things with pain. They indicate a coming rupture in the Church, the result of which no one can foretell. Yet one thing is certain. The cause of popular progress will not suffer. While our ritualists are, crab-like, walking backwards, such men as the Rev. William Rogers, are steadily pressing forwards. The first of the new middle-class schools, for which we are indebted to that gentleman, has just been opened in the City Road. Less loud, but equally earnest, was Dr. Edmunds, at the opening of the new session of the Female Medical College. He had *his* work to do, and right well has he begun it. He has shewn where woman's skill and woman's patience can be of service. He urged the benefit that would result from the employment of lady-doctors in that particular branch of the profession for which they would seem to be more especially fitted, namely obstetrics. When they remembered (said Dr. Edmunds) that more than 2000 births occurred every week in London alone, and that probably more than 2000 guineas were every week paid in this one city for midwifery fees—that midwifery science ministered alike to the necessities of the poor and of the rich, of the colonist, of the villager, and of the citizen, and that woman's hand possessed advantages in this vocation which that of man could never rival—they would be led to comprehend the fact that the administration of this, "the most advanced and useful branch of medicine," opened up to women a field of professional employment, womanly as well as lucrative, and unrivalled in scope, variety, or usefulness, by anything now accessible to women of average gifts. The practice of midwifery from its advancement had become simple and precise, while medicine remained doubtful and illusory. With a simple year's comparatively easy study any intelligent woman of fair general education might make herself more proficient in the science and more skilful in the practice of midwifery than the average of the present male practitioners, providing only that properly organised facilities were made accessible to her at a very trifling cost. The knowledge obtained by such a course of study, instead of displacing a woman's special education, would form a valuable addition to it, and confer upon her an increased capacity for all the duties of life.

The existence of the Panama route is hardly known yet in England. Even at the post-offices letters have been returned as being too late for Marseilles, when they were intended to be sent via Panama. The announcement of the assimilation of the rates of postage by the new route to those adopted in connection with the route via Southampton was only made two or three days previous to the departure of the mail. But for this the number of letters and papers sent via Panama would have been considerably larger. It is a pity that the date of departure from England was not fixed for the 9th of the month, instead of the 2nd, as Sydney would then have enjoyed the advantages of a fortnightly mail. But it will all be right in time.

By the time this letter appears in the *Sydney Morning Herald* Christmas will be spreading his mantle of love and kindliness over the two hemispheres. In the mother country we shall be tenderly thinking of relatives and friends far, far away, on the broad sunny plains of Australia; while those of whom we are thus pensively dreaming, will be musing on old times and old scenes in the dear old land. There will be silent interchangings of thought and an invisible communion of spirit between the hearts of those severed by the trackless oceans from each other, and for once the glorious dreams of love shall bridge the briny gulf which relentlessly separates the two worlds, and as the gladsome notes of peace and goodwill ascend from twice ten thousand tongues, England and Australia, fondly embracing, shall bid each other

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

JOHN PLUMMER.

"FIFTY YEARS AGO."

The seventh number of this serial story has just issued from the press, and contains some very well written chapters. We extract the following:—

CHAPTER VII.

WITHOUT REMORSE.

Jack entered the tent as calm and unruffled as if nothing whatever had occurred beyond ordinary, whilst to judge from his manner one would have said that he had merely been taking a cooling walk through the forest. Approaching the fire, he drew the sticks together, till they blazed, and then sat down and lit his pipe. As he was putting his pipe in his mouth something touched his face. He raised his hand to rub it off, and looking at his fingers saw that it was blood. "How! where the devil did that come from?" he asked himself, almost in a tone of astonishment. "I thought I'd done it without that!"—and he proceeded to search his dress, until he discovered the offending spot. With a pannikin of water, he cleansed his face and hands, and washed out that one little spot. "All square now, I fancy," and instead of returning to the fire, he threw himself on his bed, and lay there smoking and thinking, and drawing mental pictures of orgies and debaucheries that were to be furnished by the wealth which he had that night earned at so little cost. "Just three pen'orth of powder," and he chuckled grimly. Fool! Fool! reckon up the cost hereafter: at present you see not the whole account that there is against you!

The mental pictures, pleasing as they no doubt were to his debased and vitiated mind, gradually grew fainter and fainter, until at last he dropped off into a heavy sleep, and in spite of the tale told by that little drop of blood he slept as calmly and peaceably as if there had been no such thing as sin in the world.

It was later than usual the next morning before he awoke; and it was then some minutes before the events that had occurred on the previous evening came back to his mind and shaped themselves into realities. All came upon him at once, and then he leapt from his rude couch and looked round. Yes, he remembered now that the blacks were to visit the hut, and as he saw by the sun that the morning had well advanced, he knew that there was no time to lose. He made up the fire, boiled his quart pot, and partook of breakfast with as good an appetite as ever. "And now," he said, when he had finished, "to make all square!" Going into the room of the murdered man, he brought out two guns, and putting a little powder into each, snapped them off, thus giving them the appearance of having been used. Then putting the powder and some heavy buck shot into his pocket, he took his way towards the old sawpit. He walked at a brisk pace, but as he neared the spot at which he aimed, his speed relaxed, and he seemed to move forward hesitatingly and unwillingly. Why? Has he any compunctious visitings, and regret for the deed he has done? Is the still small voice busy within him, and does he dread the sight of his own handiwork? No! He has long gone beyond that, and he is merely weighing in his own mind how he had best proceed. At last he stopped. Yes, here was the tree behind which he had stood; and there, in that cluster of bushes, the body must be lying. He had drawn it in there out of the pathway, and though he had been so careful, he had got that one spot of blood on his sleeve while doing this. And wherefore had he done it? he asked himself. He could not tell why. Was it that the mysterious something within him told him that it was a deed that required to be hidden. He didn't know and he didn't care; and now he must do his best to fix the murder on the blacks. He walked up boldly to the cluster of bushes, parted them, and stood over the body of him who was yesterday his mate. It lay almost in a heap, just as it had been dragged in and thrown down, with no perceptible mark of violence upon it. Jack rested one of the fowling pieces against a bush, and then raising the other by the barrel brought the stock down with all his force upon the head of the dead man. The stock was broken by the violence of the blow, and then throwing down the barrel by the side of the body he had mutilated, "There that'll do for that part of the business. And now to go and look after the blacks. If they don't set fire to the hut I must, and then the thing will be complete." So saying he came out again into the pathway, and proceeded leisurely to load his gun. He had already walked a few paces towards the hut, when the idea came across him that he might as well visit the plant and take out a few dollars for present use. He would have to go into the settlement and make a report of what had occurred, and he might as well have something with him to make the time pass pleasantly. He was no great distance from the pit, and a few dozen paces brought him to it. It was some few minutes before he could find the box, so well had Harry concealed it. Drawing it out from the half rotted sawdust in which it had been hidden, he opened the lid and examined with greedy eyes the treasure it contained—the price for which he had sold his body to the law, and his soul to perdition. "My word!" he exclaimed, as he buried his hands in the silver pieces, "I never thought the darkie had scraped up as much as this. It's a rare slice of luck, and no mistake!" Then bethinking himself that he had no time to waste over the contemplation of the treasure that was now his, however pleasing that contemplation might be, he took out some six or eight dollars, closed the box, returned it to its former position, and covered it over, though not with the same care and skill that his poor mate had done. Having done this, he jumped out of the pit, and with quick though cautious steps took the road back to the hut. "Ah!" said he, as he came near enough to the edge of the clearing to see the hut, "the natives are there sure enough." He concealed himself as carefully as he could, but in such a position as to allow him to see what was going on. He watched the blacks as they came in and out of the hut with such articles as they intended to carry away, and endeavoured to fix in his mind the features and appearance of some of them, so that he might be able to describe them to the authorities, and to know them again if he were called upon to identify them. There was one tall powerful and well-made fellow, whom he should know again. He appeared to be the chief, and wore three eagle's feathers in his hair; but his attention was more particularly drawn to another native who had taken possession of an old pea jacket of Jack's own, and it was probably owing to this that the make, build, countenance, and general appearance of this man, fixed themselves more firmly upon Jack's mind, than did those of any other. Jack watched and waited, whilst the blacks went to and fro quickly, and with less noise than was usual amongst them, and at last, he could hardly restrain a cry of exultation as he saw a large body of smoke rising from the hut, followed by a burst of flame, showing that the blacks having secured all they wanted, had set fire to the house. Jack waited to see no more. The natives had done the work that he expected to have to do himself, and this having been thus taken out of his hands, he had nothing more to stay for; so, shouldering his fowling piece, he took the track that led away to the settlement, revolving in his mind as he went along the tale he should tell to the authorities of the murder of his mate by the blacks.

Jack accuses the blacks of the murder, and has one of them arrested. Jack's crime, however, is discovered by George and Jamie, who, unobserved, follow him to the scene of the murder, and see him carry away Black Harry's money.

NEW APPLICATION OF SULPHURIC ETHER.—An extensive fire in Paris was, a few days since, instantly extinguished by the bursting of three bottles of sulphuric ether, the contents of which, mixing with the atmospheric air, put an end to the combustion.—*British Journal of Photography*, October 19.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF SYDNEY.

No. XLV.

(From the Sydney Mail.)

THE SAILORS' HOME.

This is as yet a youthful institution. Much as Great Britain owes to her seamen, it was not until within the last forty years that the idea of providing them with "a home" worthy of the name, when on shore, has been practically acted upon, even in London itself. The "Sailors' Home" of Sydney has only been opened since the 1st of February, 1865. Captain R. T. Elliott, R.N., who devoted himself to the cause of this previously neglected class, was the founder of the first sailors' home in the metropolis of the empire. It was established in 1827. Its success induced the speedy foundation of similar institutions in many other cities and ports. In America these establishments are very numerous and successful. The need for a "sailor's home" in this city was long felt ere sufficient public interest could be excited to allow of the undertaking being entered upon with fair prospects of success. The temptations which everywhere beset seafaring men during their brief residence on shore were quite as numerous here as in other ports of the same size. Some improvement upon the old state of things was made by the Water Police Act, and other legislation of a similar kind. A check was imposed upon the infamous system of crimping. The compulsory registration of seamen's lodging-houses was also a step in the right direction. But this was not enough. There were shoals of land sharks and flocks of harpies ever on the lookout for "poor Jack." The greater portion of the lodging-houses were anything but comfortable abodes, and the ordinary places of resort for the sailor ashore were the low pot-house and the brothel. Those even who were disposed to be careful and steady found it very difficult to carry out their good resolutions, and these resolutions often gave way under the influence of the evil examples which were continually and unavoidably before their eyes. The result, in the majority of cases, was that the sailor was speedily plundered of his hard-earned money, and was often ill used into the bargain. It was in 1859 that the project of establishing a Sailors' Home in Sydney was seriously and practically taken up. The subject was brought prominently before the public at a meeting, held in the Temperance Hall, on the 17th of May in that year. Resolutions pledging the projectors of the undertaking, and all who agreed with them, to speed the work, were formally adopted, and subscription lists for the creation of a building fund were opened. The then Governor of the colony, Sir William Denison, took a warm interest in the project, as did many others. One of these, Captain North, the Water Police Magistrate, was the honorary secretary of the institution up to the time of his death, in 1864, and in him the undertaking lost a zealous supporter.

The subscriptions to the building fund having reached £1300 during the first month, the Government of the day was applied to for a grant of land. This application was acceded to, on the understanding that the directors of the institution should, within a reasonable time, expend at least £2000 in the erection of suitable buildings upon the site to be granted. The site which was chosen was a peculiarly suitable one. It was an irregular quadrangle lying between George-street and the Circular Quay, having a frontage of about 120 feet to the former, by a depth of about 130 feet to the latter. This land was situated between the Colonial Stores and the Mariners' Church; and a small building, formerly used as a Water Police office, stood upon part of it. When the foundation stone of the present building was laid, Mr. Cowper, then Premier, claimed the credit of having selected this site, and used his influence with his colleagues to get it granted to the institution. The grant was made in March, 1860. The directors had at first proposed to hire some place in Sydney, and fit it up temporarily as a home, until a suitable building could be erected; but it was found that this would make so enormous an inroad upon their funds, that it would be better to build as soon as possible upon the land which had been granted to them. Messrs. Weaver and Kemp were therefore employed to prepare the necessary plans. The approved design, to which we shall hereafter refer more particularly, was for a building which would have contained 180 seamen's sleeping cabins besides a residence for the superintendent, quarters for the servants, and other necessary accomodation. The estimated cost of the whole was £11,000. It was judged better, however, to erect only the north wing of this building in the first instance, and to patch up the old Water Police Court as a residence for the superintendent. This north wing is the present "home." The foundation stone was laid on the 14th of May, 1861, by Lady Young. Ere then Sir William Denison had left the colony to assume the Government of Madras, and Sir John Young, his Excellency's successor in the Government, had also succeeded him as patron of the institution of which we are now treating. Sir John was present when the foundation stone was laid, and made a speech suitable to the occasion. Speeches were also made by Mr. Cowper, Sir W. Manning, Captain Lamb, and Captain Towns. But the gem of the day was the address of Lady Young herself. Prayer for the success of the undertaking then commenced was publicly offered up by the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney at the commencement of the proceedings.

Mr. William F. Kemp was the architect of this building, which, so far as it went, has been constructed in strict accordance with the original design. It is of brick, with stone dressing, and is very substantially built. It has a high pitched roof, and a number of Norman windows, so situated as to give a separate window to most of the sleeping cabins. There is a considerable fall in the ground towards the Circular Quay, and the basement story, although lofty and well ventilated, is below the level on the George-street side. The whole interior of the building above the basement story is open to the roof, and has two galleries, one above the other, around which, as well as around the reading-room, the sleeping cabins are situated.

The estimated cost of this north wing was £2500, but this estimate was considerably exceeded. The entire cost of the undertaking up to the date of the second annual report of the directors, in November, 1864, was £3511 2s. 10d. A considerable part of this excess, however, was caused by a change in the alignment of George street, which made it necessary to advance the front of the building, and consequently to increase the depth of the foundation. Other expenses, not foreseen, were also necessarily incurred in fitting up the old Water Police Court as a residence for the superintendent, in erecting out-offices and fences, and in laying on water. A further sum of £750 for furniture, bedding, &c., was still required ere the home could be opened, and the directors invited subscriptions to make up that amount; but as such subscriptions did not come in with sufficient promptitude these gentlemen placed themselves under a personal obligation to procure what was needful.

The institution has been intended from the first to be self-supporting, or as nearly so as possible. Our own belief is that it never can be wholly so, for reasons which we will hereafter give. But it will require less help as its operations are extended. It is managed most economically. But an institution with thrice the present number of inmates might be carried on with a very small addition to the cost of management. The expense of the necessary buildings is the most serious difficulty, but this may be got over when attention shall have become more fully awakened to the great benefits resulting from this institution, and to the expediency of enlarging its sphere of usefulness.

Although a large outlay has been necessary to set the institution going, and although even after all the buildings shall have been erected some small aid in the way of donations and subscriptions may be required to sustain it, the Sailors' Home is not a charity in the ordinary acceptation of the term. The seamen who resort to it are all of the better class—men who, for the most part, unless in distress from shipwreck or illness, would be the last to shrink from paying their way. Each inmate pays for his board and lodging at the rate of 2s. 6d. per diem. The rules of the institution require that payment for a week (17s. 6d.) should be made in advance, but if the sailor should leave the place before the week is up, he is only charged for the number of days he has actually resided there, and the rest of his deposit money is returned to him. Occasionally, in the case of shipwrecked seamen, and in other special cases, the rule as to payment in advance is relaxed. Seamen from seven wrecked vessels have been thus received at the Home. That fact alone should be sufficient to recommend this noble institution to the support of the public.

Before proceeding further to notice the operations of this institution since its opening, let us glance more particularly at the present "Home" itself, and at the every-day life of its inmates.

The immediate control of the establishment is vested in Captain Ralph Robinson. The subordinate officials are a steward and a night watchman. The former looks after the reading-room and sleeping apartments, and sees that everything is clean and comfortable. The latter attends to the smoking-room and out-offices, and to the gas lights. The lights are extinguished at midnight, but inmates who come home later even than this are admitted by the watchman.

The principal apartment of the "Home" is the reading-room. This is 60 feet long by 30 feet wide. It is situated in the centre of the present building, and is very lofty, being, as already stated, surrounded by the galleries from which the sleeping cabins are entered. It is well lit and well ventilated. There are three large tables in this room on one of which is a beautiful model of the institution as intended to be completed. There are chess, draughts, and dominoes, obtainable at all times, and there are books for such as prefer reading. Copies of the *Herald* and *Empire* are furnished gratuitously by the proprietors of those journals. We are sorry to say, however, as to the library, that it is nothing near so extensive as it ought to be. There are some good works of a religious and moral character and some of a lighter nature, including a complete edition of the Waverley Novels. All these works have evidently been well used. But of the two book cases in the reading-room one is empty. The committee have no money to spare for the purchase of books. It is only by donations that the library can be materially increased. But so many people have books which they can very well spare, that gifts of this character ought not to be wanting. No such contribution will be refused. We trust that having now called attention to this fact we shall have shortly the pleasure of hearing that many seamen's friends have taken the hint and culled a few works from their libraries for the instruction and amusement of such inmates of the Sailors' Home as are studiously inclined.

The sleeping cabins very much resemble the small sleeping apartments which, on ship-board are called staterooms. Each cabin is seven feet long by four feet wide. Of the fifty-four cabins available for lodgers forty-four, we believe, have each a separate window. The others are lit only from the interior of the building. The ventilation of these latter rooms is necessarily less perfect than that of such as have windows but they are tolerably airy at all times and are by no means dark. By day the windows and skylights render the whole interior light and cheerful, while at night the place is brilliantly lit up by gas. Each cabin contains a bed, a chair, and a looking-glass. The beds appear clean and comfortable. They are stuffed with coir fibre and have each two pillows, one stuffed with cotton and the other with feathers. There is a proper amount of bed clothes to each cabin, and each inmate has his own towel. Two cabins are fitted up as lavatories, with several washing basins in each and a patent tap to each basin. Water is laid on to the building so that the inmates can indulge in the luxury of "a good wash" as often as they think fit. There is no bath-room. The supply of water in the lavatories is so abundant as to render them as good a substitute for a bath as it is possible for any mere lavatories to be. Nevertheless, we consider that in this climate a bath-room is a necessary adjunct to such an institution as a Sailors' Home, and we trust that a room or rooms of this character will be included in any additions which may be made to the present building.

Below the reading room are the dining-room, the smoking-room, and the kitchen. Each of the two former apartments is about thirty feet long by twenty-five feet wide. The kitchen also is a roomy one, and is provided with a large cooking stove, &c. The dining-room has a due proportion of tables and seats. At the time of our visit the cloth was laid for the evening meal, and the tables appeared well furnished with the necessary utensils for eating and drinking. Whenever the building shall have been completed, as originally planned, a much larger dining-room will, doubtless, become necessary, but the present dining room would well accommodate even a larger number than could be comfortably lodged in the north wing. The smoking-room is furnished with forms, and, like all the rest of the building, is at night well lighted with gas. It opens towards the Circular Quay, so that the inmates can readily drop in for the enjoyment of a quiet pipe, and then start off again on whatever business they may have on hand. No smoking is allowed in any part of the building except in this part; but as the place is readily accessible at all times, this is no hardship. In the winter a fire is constantly kept up in the smoking-room. It is here, too, that the inmates of the home see their friends.

There are prayers in the reading-room every morning at a quarter before 8, for such of the inmates as choose to attend them. Captain Robinson reads a portion of scripture and a collect, and prayers according to the formulary of the Church of England.

The meals are excellent and abundant. They are furnished by contract by a "provedore." The institution finds all cooking and table utensils, &c. The provedore finds the cook or cooks, and keeps the dining-room and kitchen clean. He also sees to the cleanliness of the kitchen and table furniture. Captain Robinson takes his meals with the inmates of the Home, so that there could be no shortcomings of any kind without his becoming immediately cognisant of them. For breakfast they have steaks, chops, and hash with potatoes, also bread and butter and coffee. For dinner they have soup, roast beef and mutton, boiled mutton, potatoes and other vegetables, and pudding and cheese. For supper they have cold corned beef, hashes (at times), bread and butter, and tea. Now and then there are some water cresses, radishes, and lettuces at this meal.

C. S.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE papers to the 21st are to hand, and Rockhampton to the 18th.

The *Queensland Times* states that, last year, 600 bales was the total yield of cotton of the whole of Queensland. Messrs. Cribb and Foote estimate the total yield this year at three thousand bales. In four or five weeks picking will have commenced.

The *Rockhampton Bulletin's* Crocodile Diggings Correspondent reports, that the rain last week somewhat interfered with the diggers whose claims are in the creek. Many of the miners therefore have registered their claims, and availed themselves of the water supply for prospecting. A nugget, weighing five and a half-ounces, was obtained last week from one claim, and was purchased by Mr. Dibdin on Saturday. It is a very fair specimen, and contains about half-an-ounce of quartz. A rush has taken place down the creek about a mile from the Commissioner's office, and a prospector's claim has been granted to Owens and party who were the discoverers. The prospectors are working in the creek. At first some difficulty was experienced with the large quantity of water, but this was overcome by making a race from four to seven feet deep, and from 200 to 300 yards long, to carry off the water, and the party are now able to work without inconvenience. The gold is coarse, and the washdirt turns out half-a-pennyweight to the tin dish. Several dishes have been tried with the same result.

The *Peak Downs Telegram* of the 4th instant, says:—Notwithstanding the reductions made a few weeks ago in the smelting department at the copper mine, the yield of metal was never greater than at the present time. In the week ending Saturday last, three furnaces turned out sixteen and a half tons of copper. But though the smelting expenditure has been reduced, mining is being prosecuted with increased vigour, partly with a view of developing the hidden wealth of the mine, and partly to obtain water for washing the ore. It is hoped that within the next two or three weeks water will be met with in large quantities, and the steam pump (some time ago completed) brought into requisition. The expense thus saved, in addition to the other manifest advantages, will be considerable, a bullock team being now constantly employed in carting water from Clermont. The only obstacle to complete success is the want of carriage. There must be at present about 300 tons awaiting transit, and as every ton lying unproductive eats up £6 sterling per annum in interest, it might pay to give the carriers £15 per ton, if by so doing the copper on hand could be speedily converted into cash.

CHINA.

HONGKONG papers to the 1st of November are to hand.

The Overland China Mail of that date supplies the subjoined summary of intelligence:—

News from Corea has arrived to the effect that the French have initiated proceedings to teach the Coreans that murdering foreigners is an unlawful pastime. The French Admiral has sailed with his squadron to the Corea, but active operations will be deferred until after the winter. A sad tale of Corean barbarity accompanies this intelligence. The master and crew of an American schooner, with two English gentlemen, have been roasted to death by order of the king or his father—some accounts say the latter—the unhappy victims having been tied down in their berths and the ship then set on fire. We may suppose that some notice will be taken of this by the British Government. Whether lawfully or not, their semi-barbarous murderers have no shadow of excuse for this atrocity, and it is to be hoped that prompt and effectual punishment will be inflicted; not a pecuniary one only let us trust, as there is but too good reason to fear will be the case where the lives of British subjects are concerned.

The *Recorder* informs us of another daring act of piracy committed between Ningpo and Shanghai. It appears that two valuable laden junks, while off Nanko, on the night of the 8th instant, were attacked and captured by pirates, and that the Lorcha, tender to the Chinese gunboat Paou Shun, in endeavouring to render assistance to the junks, was beaten off, with the loss of five men killed and two dangerously wounded. On the afternoon of the 9th, the Paou Shun left Ningpo in pursuit of the pirates.

Native reports from the northern portion of the Kiangsu province mention the presence of large bodies of Nien-fei on the borders of Shantung and Honan; and state that Tsên-kwo-fan is about to move his head-quarters to Tsinan, the capital of the latter province, in order to operate against them.

The Viceroy also, we learn, is about to take the field in person with a considerable force, to aid Tsên-kwo-fan in crushing the Shantung Nienfei, and probably in extending over that province the ascendancy he has already gained in Honan and Hupeh.

The *Hankow Times* says:—The Nienfei seem endowed with a Hydra like form of existence; for, notwithstanding the reports that thousands have died by starvation or the sword, the swarm returns annually, increased in numbers and boldness. As far as can be learnt, their courage is still very defective, and their armour so inefficient as to render it almost impossible for them to capture a fortified city defended by a few hundred native troops, a gallant band of volunteers, and one or more gun-boats. But although thus feeling secure with regard to our personal safety, the trade of the port and province suffer so materially from the incursions of these robbers, that we hail with great joy the prospect of bidding them a final adieu.

One of the most disastrous fires with which Hongkong has been visited since the great conflagration in 1851, took place on Tuesday evening. It commenced about half-past 6, in an unoccupied house opposite the British Hotel, and gradually extended thence to the Praya and in a westerly direction as far as Mr. Riach's timber yard, the whole mass of houses—over two hundred in number—being completely gutted. The fire appears to have been the work of an incendiary. No water could, however, be procured; and in the few minutes which necessarily elapsed between its discovery and the arrival of a supply, it had spread to the adjoining houses, whose flimsily-built inflammable verandahs offered every encouragement to the flames. Shortly after the fire had begun to assume alarming proportions, his Excellency the Governor and his Aide-de-camp arrived at the spot, and not content with directing others gave manual help, encouraging every one to the utmost exertion. It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the zeal and energy displayed by every European present. The army and navy vied with each other in rendering service. Every ship present sent its fire brigade and Jack rendered good aid. The European prisoners were also marched out of the gaol and manned a powerful engine in good style. Afloat, the P. and O. Company's steam fire engine was brought into play and till 1 o'clock a.m., proved most useful being ably backed by the personal efforts of the employés of that company. The further extension of the fire was mainly prevented by the effective way in which the Royal Engineers blew up a corner house next to Mr. Riach's wool yard, while a similar service was performed by another detachment somewhat more to the eastward. It is stated on good authority that natives were seen running about with firebrands and deliberately setting fire to houses which the flames had left untouched.

JAPAN.

THE death of the Tycoon has been officially proclaimed. Stotsbashi has not yet however been acknowledged as his successor by the Mikado. Stotsbashi is prosecuting the war against Choshu with great vigour, and the troops of the latter have been twice defeated.

A Japanese embassy in charge of the Governor of Hakodadi proceeds to Russia per next mail to settle the Saghalien difficulty and arrange boundaries.

Much excitement exists in Japan respecting the "squeezes" of compradores on the dollars—in some cases refusing to receive them except at 7 per cent. under their true value.

The *Japan Times* says: Our latest news from the seat of war in the Inland Sea induces us to hope that we are approaching the beginning of the end. We must premise that there is now no doubt whatever of the truth of the reports we have lately from time to time published of the progress of the war in the South, as the Gorojiu themselves have officially acknowledged the defeat of their chief. But we have since had news which leads us to believe that a peaceful solution of the difficulty may yet be possible. The Prince of Kanga, one of the most important Daimios of the Empire, has offered his services as mediator between the contending parties and has made to Choshu overtures for an honourable peace. In reply, the Prince of Nagato has issued a manifesto in which he states the terms upon which he will consent to lay down his arms. He commences by recapitulating the victories he has won and the towns and villages which he has either burnt or taken, and the amount of treasure, guns, munitions of war and stores which have fallen into his hands in the affairs of Sekishiu, Osengawa, Tanaoura, and Dini. The Shogoon's troops, this curious State paper proceeds to say, have only gained one, and that a temporary success—one, too, which reflects more disgrace upon the arms of the Yeddo chief than any of the defeats which his generals have suffered. This was at the Isle of Ooshima, which was bombarded for five days, and finally taken without resistance, there being in the place no soldiers, none but inoffensive peasants and fishermen, who, with their women and children, were massacred without mercy.

INDIA.

FROM Bombay, we have papers to November 13th, and to the 7th from Calcutta.

We quote from the *European Times* of that date, as follows:—

Great irregularity still prevails in the working of the Indo-European telegraph—interruptions of two or three days' duration being of frequent occurrence.

H. E. Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay, held a grand durbar at Poona on October 29th, for the reception of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country; for the recognition of the Rajahs of Kolapore and Jowar; and for the investiture of the recently appointed Companions of the Star of India.

On the following day, the Sirdars presented his Excellency with a life-size portrait of himself, which is to be placed in the Council Hall, Poona.

H. M. steamer Berenice has been totally destroyed by fire in the Persian Gulf. The officers and crew were saved.

The small war vessel belonging to the Chief of Bahrein, seized in March last by our political resident in the Persian Gulf, and which sank on being towed towards Bushire, was buoyed up and recovered by the Berenice some little time before her own destruction. It is probable the Government of India will restore it to the Chief.

Sir Joseph Arnould, in a most elaborate judgment in the Aga Khan case in the High Court of Bombay, has decided in favour of Aga Khan being recognised at the head of the Kojah community.

Mr. Justice Arnould, of the Bombay High Court, has sanctioned an arrangement by which Mr. Premchund Roychund is allowed to resume business as a broker, on the condition that one-half of his earnings during one year should be handed over to his trustees.

The state of the public health in Bombay continues highly satisfactory.

Railway communication has been completed between Bombay and Nagpore.

An effort is being made to re-establish volunteer corps in Bombay.

The ship Windsor Castle, with troops on board, has arrived at Kurrachee. Ten fatal cases of cholera occurred during the voyage.

The frontier at Aden is again in a disturbed state. Some of the tribes are committing depredations, and it has been found necessary to add a body of mounted men to the garrison.

Official reports state that the crops in Central India are very promising, and that the cattle disease is gradually disappearing.

The Central India Industrial Exhibition is to be opened at Jubbulpore on the 26th of December.

In consequence of the extreme scarcity of grain in Hyderabad, the Nizam has forbidden its exportation from that territory.

Mr. Robertson, the acting Commissioner of Sind, has held a durbar at Kurrachee for the investiture of Shet Nao Mull with the Companionship of the Star of India, as a recognition of his services to the British Government.

By the completion of the bridge over the Jumna, the East India Railway has been completed between Calcutta and Delhi.

The famine in Cuttack and Maunbhoom continues without abatement. In the former place 30,000 destitute people, and in the latter 15,000 are fed daily. In Cuttack paupers are dying at the rate of 2000 a week.

A portion of the Hindoo community of Calcutta have addressed a letter of condolence to Mrs. Cotton, the widow of the late lamented bishop.

A committee to revise the Customs tariff of India has commenced its sittings at Calcutta.

A proposition has been made in Calcutta to erect a memorial to the late Bishop Cotton. It is proposed that the memorial shall take the shape of schools.

The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, accompanied by Colonel Phayre and a military escort, has gone on a special mission to the King of Burmah.

Intelligence from Cabul states that the Sirdar Mahomed Raffeek Khan has been strangled by order of the rulers of that place.

The Deb Rajah of Bhootan has succeeded in pacifying his turbulent subjects, and the country is now reported to be in a state of quietude.

CLERICAL IRREGULARITY.—"A High-Churchman" writes to the *Church Review*:—"The information has just been laid before his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and by the advice of the former, proceedings are about to be instituted against the Vicar of Sturminster-Marshall, Diocese of Sarum. The following is a summary of the charges:—1. Omitting to use the creed of Athanasius on days ordered by the Rubric (even on the great feasts of Christmas, Easter, &c.), and substituting the Apostles' Creed on those days. 2. Omitting to use the late prayer ordered by authority for the Cattle Plague, and substituting a prayer of his own compiling. 3. Omitting to use the present prayer for Cholera and Cattle Plague, and substituting a prayer from the Prayer-book. 4. Abbreviating the general exhortation at the commencement of Matins and Evensong. 5. Not wearing the proper hood appertaining to his degree as ordered by the canon. 6. Teaching that the doctrine of everlasting punishment is not a true one. 7. Sympathising and siding with Colenso, Williams, &c. I may as well mention that this prosecution has been instituted by a High-Churchman against a High-Churchman, and it is not therefore a party affair. At the time when the Catholic party are assailed on all sides, it certainly behoves the Anglo-Catholic clergy to be uniform and consistent in their mode of conducting services. We shall now see whether Mr. West of London, and others, are justified in disobeying an order of the Queen in Council, which order has the approval of the Primate of All England."

SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

REDFERN.—The usual fortnightly meeting of council was held on Thursday last. Present: The chairman (Mr. W. Williamson), and councillors Ellison, Bell, Renwick, and Wild. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, after which the report of the finance committee was brought up, recommending payment of sundry accounts amounting to £113 8s. 2d. Councillor Wild moved that the report be adopted; seconded by councillor Ellison, and carried. A petition was read, signed by a number of ratepayers in Bullanaming-street, praying that the roadway may be repaired from Turner-street southward. Received, and referred to the improvement committee, on the motion of councillor Wild, seconded by councillor Bell. The month's report of the Inspector of Nuisances was laid before the council. A letter was read from Mr. P. O'Connor complaining of the frequent visits of the inspector. Received. Several communications from departments of the Government were read, acknowledging receipt of applications from this council, and stating that they would receive due attention. This concluded the business.

NEWTOWN.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the council was held at the council chamber, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 7.30 p.m. Present: The chairman (Mr. W. Curtis), and councillors Goodsell, Conley, Munro, Knight, Cozens, Dunlop, Hill, and Bedford. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: 1. Letter from the Registrar-General, requesting a return of the receipts and disbursements of the municipality for the year 1866; letter received and referred to the finance committee. 2. From Mr. Wann, requesting the council to alter the kerb in front of his workshop for the convenience of a gateway; letter received, and the clerk was instructed to inform Mr. Wann the council would make the alteration on condition he was at the cost of same. The report of the finance committee, received December 3rd, recommending the payment of accounts amounting to £130 6s. 7d., was read and adopted. The committee of works' report, received December 3, was also read and adopted. The chairman informed the council that the deputation appointed had met at the Newtown railway station the Honorable the Minister for Works, who signified his approval of the proposed deviation of the railway fence in Crescent-street, and would recommend the same to the Commissioner for Railways. In reply to questions put to the chairman, the following information was elicited—that the probable cost of kerbing and guttering the north-west side of Wellington-street, from Bishopsgate-street to the south side Dr. Hobbs's property, would be £66. Mr. Joy was requested to allow metal to be broken upon a vacant allotment in Crescent-street, to metal the same, but refused except on condition that the council would fill in a water hole, which would be very expensive. The committee of works had not met the deputation from the Municipality of Cook, respecting the formation of Bishopsgate-street, although the committee of works were at the appointed place of meeting at the hour fixed upon two occasions. Instruction was given to communicate again on the matter. Application was not yet made to the Newtown and Cook's River Road Trust, for 25 per cent. towards the cost of kerbing and guttering the said road, from Erskineville-lane to Wilson-street. Notice of motion was handed in by councillor Munro. The council then rose.

BALMAIN.—A meeting of the council was held on Monday, the 17th instant. Members present: Councillor Mansfield, chairman, and councillors Booth, Broderick, Gray, Marshall, Perdriau, Robinson, and Woolnough. The minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Councillor Broderick presented a petition from Mr. James Fortune, Mort-street, for permission to open a drain from his cellar into the street gutter, to carry off the rain water which at present floods his cellar, to the injury of his property. Received, and referred to the surveyor, to give the permission required, providing he could not see any cause for witholding such permission. Councillor Gray presented a petition from Mr. Matthew Lake, for the abatement of a nuisance caused by the overflow of water-closets and other offensive drainage from the back yards of Mr. West's cottages, Adolphus-street. Received, and referred to the watch committee for them to take such steps as they shall see necessary to abate the nuisance. Councillor Robinson presented a petition from Mr. W. Rose, Fig Tree Point, for putting Fig Tree Point Road into a passable state of repair. Received, and referred to the committee of works for their consideration and report. Councillor Perdriau presented a petition from eleven ratepayers, Happy Valley, for the formation and ballasting of that portion of Foy-street between the Bridge and Reynolds-street. Received, and referred to the committee of works for their consideration and report. Councillor Booth presented a petition from Mr. Alfred Hancock, Palmer-street, for the removal of the drain in Palmer-street, opposite his allotment of land. Received, and referred to the committee of works for their consideration and report. Councillor Booth presented a petition from 40 ratepayers, South Ward, for the erection of a bridge over the creek in Wortley-street, Happy Valley. Received, and referred to the committee of works for their consideration and report. The committee of works brought up a report stating that during the last fortnight they had certified and submitted to the finance committee various accounts for £84 13s. 10d, and in reference to the repairs asked to be done to Little-street, stating that one of the owners of property contiguous to that street claims a portion of same as his property, and that, under these circumstances, they are of opinion that no municipal money should be expended thereon until it is proclaimed as a public thoroughfare; also, in reference to the matter of the formation of a road from the point on the Balmain side of Iron Cove to Darling Road, stating that, until the line of road is clearly defined by pegs or otherwise, they cannot with certainty estimate the cost, but that they were of opinion the lowest possible cost of forming such a road would amount to £80 or £90 without ballasting any portion of it, except where it goes through rocky ground. Report received. The committee of finance brought up a report, stating that since last meeting of council sundry accounts, amounting to £108 17s. 2d., had been paid by them under votes of appropriations, and recommending the payment of £15 5s. 6d. for sundries. Report received. The chairman, as chairman of the watch committee, stated that they had, on Saturday last, inspected several properties contiguous to Cooper-street, for the purpose of finding out the cause of the nuisance complained of by persons residing in that locality; one yard they found in a very filthy state, and had no doubt of its being partly the cause of the nuisance complained of, and that they had instructed the surveyor to write to the owner of the said property and request him to have the nuisance abated forthwith. The chairman, in referring to the matter respecting Little-street, reported on by the committee of works, stated that under the provisions of the Act 2 Victoria, No. 2, Little-street was to all intents and purposes a public thoroughfare; also that under the same Act all obstructions whatsoever can be removed from footways of streets. It was then agreed to unanimously, "That the council clerk be instructed to serve notices where necessary, calling upon proprietors of houses which have verandahs to them, and being obstructions on the footways of Darling-street, to remove such obstructions." Motion, pursuant to notice, by councillor Gray, "That the unpaid accounts brought up this day and certified correct by the committee of finance be paid." Put and carried. Notices of motion given: By councillor Perdriau: "That a sum not exceeding £20 be appropriated to the erection of a boat jetty at the foot of Adolphus-street." By councillor Woolnough, "That so much of the balance of money voted for guttering St. Andrew's-street, on the west side, be forthwith appropriated to completing the guttering throughout the whole length of the west side of the street." 2. "That guttering be at once formed on the east side of St. Andrew's-street." 3. "That the necessary repairs be effected as soon as possible to Little-street." The council then rose.

PADDINGTON.—A meeting of council was held at 7.30 p.m. on the 5th instant. Present: The chairman (Mr. Robert Iredale), and councillors Artlett, Taylor, M'Coy, Penfold, Hawkins, Joyner, and Smith. Minutes of preceding meeting read and confirmed. Correspondence read. The finance committee reported recommending payment of various accounts amounting to £120 5s. 7d. The works committee reported the rough gutter in Comber-street nearly completed, the alteration of kerb in Gipps-street, thirty-two loads of rubble purchased by Mr. Mungovan, and that as the Oriental Bank had closed the cash credit, the works were suspended and the men discharged until arrangements could be made with another bank. Reports received. The treasurer reported that since last meeting he had drawn cheques for various accounts amounting to £124 16s. 4d. Report adopted. The overseer reported attention to certain repairs of streets and paths. Miscellanea: Letter from Oriental Bank, withdrawing cash credit, was considered, whereupon councillor M'Coy moved, "That the finance committee sign a bond, if necessary, and deposit the deeds of council chambers as collateral security for cash credits not exceeding £500." Motion seconded by councillor Penfold. Amendment by councillors Taylor and Hawkins, "That the power be not granted to the finance committee to deposit the deeds of the chambers;" amendment put and negatived—original motion put and passed. Councillors Artlett and M'Coy moved, "That the finance committee be empowered to purchase a new minute-book, ledger, and assessment book." Amendment by councillors Smith and Hawkins, "That the old assessment book be produced and laid on the table for examination;" amendment put and passed. Book produced and last page found sealed. Motions: On motion by the treasurer and councillor M'Coy, the finance report of the 7th ultimo was adopted. Councillors Artlett and M'Coy moved the adoption of the works report of the 7th ultimo; conversation ensued. Councillors Smith and Hawkins moved, "The clerk read the works report;" conversation ensued. Council counted out—present, councillors M'Coy, Smith, and chairman.

HUNTER'S HILL.—A special meeting of this council was held on Friday, the 18th December. Members present: The chairman (W. B. Cambell) and councillors Firth, Fitzpatrick, Clarke, and Jeanneret. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Letters read: 1st. From Mr. G. A. Mansfield, appointing a meeting with the improvement committee; 2nd. From Mr. A. Miller, requesting that Bridge-street may be repaired. Moved by councillor Fitzpatrick, and seconded by councillor Clarke, "That the sum of £20 be paid to Canova, on account of contract, at Tarban Creek. Moved by councillor Fitzpatrick, and seconded by councillor Clarke,—"That Canova's account, £48 16s. be referred to the finance committee." Moved by councillor Fitzpatrick, and seconded by councillor Firth,—"That Mr. Mansfield be requested to examine the construction of the roof of the council chamber, and of the building generally, and to take the result into consideration in his final judgment. That the overpayment of £7 to the contractor, for the finishing trades, be also taken into consideration by him. Moved by councillor Firth, and seconded by councillor Fitzpatrick, that councillors Clarke, Fitzpatrick, and Firth be empowered to proceed with the repairs to the Hunter's Hill Wharf, and to make a contract for the work necessary to complete the same in a satisfactory manner, at a cost not exceeding £50, provided one-third be contributed by each of the Steam Companies using the same. Notice of motion by councillor Fitzpatrick for next meeting of the council. "That Canova be paid the balance of his account." The meeting then adjourned to Saturday, the 29th instant, at 7 p.m.

COOK.—A meeting of this municipal council was held at the council chambers on the 12th instant. Present: The chairman (Mr. James Flanagan), and councillors M'Grath, Larkin, Bartley, and Collins. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, confirmed, and signed, the correspondence was then read. The chairman laid on the table reports from the improvement committee, recommending the formation of Brown-street, so that the water shall drain into John-street; and approving of works performed in Campbell, Brown, and University streets. Reports adopted on the motion of councillor Collins, seconded by councillor M'Grath. The report of the finance committee was placed before the council, recommending payment of accounts amounting to £30 2s 2d. Adopted, on the motion of councillor M'Grath, seconded by councillor Collins. The chairman reported to the council that he had authorised the expenditure of £6 3s 6d in accordance with the power vested in him by the 35th section of the first series of by-laws, in cleaning up water-tables in the municipality and doing other emergent works. Approved of by the council. The council then proceeded to consider the expediency of applying to the Government for the sum of £40, appropriated from the Western road vote, towards the expense of kerbing and guttering the southern side of the Parramatta road, within the village of Camperdown. The clerk was instructed to write to the Hon. the Minister for Public Works, and request him to cause the above amount to be placed to the credit of the municipality at the Australian Joint Stock Bank. Sundry accounts were placed before the council by the clerk, and ordered to be referred to the finance committee. One notice of motion was handed in by Mr. councillor Larkin, and two notices of motion were handed in by Mr. councillor Collins. This terminated the business, and the meeting separated.

ELECTRO-PLATING.—The following may be found useful to practical men as well as amateurs:—"A Frenchman suggests an apparently successful plan for electro-plating, so as to secure at once a brilliant surface. He says by adding to the silver and potassium bath a very small quantity of sulphuret of carbon, the deposit takes place with a most perfect evenness, and results in the production of a highly brilliant surface on the object plated."—*Liverpool Weekly Mercury*.

EDUCATION.—If a man empties his purse into his head no man can take it away from him. An investment of knowledge always pays the best interest.—*Franklin*.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—December 24.

Florence Irving (s.), 348 tons, Captain Milman, from Brisbane 21st instant. Passengers—Miss Norris, and 35 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Illalong (s.), 300 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Merimbula. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hinton, Miss Bate, Miss Macnamara, Miss Wilshire, Messrs. Piers, Agnew, Ward, Quinlan, and 18 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Jason, ship, 900 tons, Captain Birnie, from the Start Point 28th September. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, and 2 children, and 4 in the steerage. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—December 24.

Geelong (s.), for Galle.
Wild Wave, for Wellington.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—December 25.

Harriet King, for Adelaide; Anonyma, Albert, William, for Valparaiso; Luchow, for Shanghai; Matador, for Bulli; F. S. White, for Hokitika.

CLEARANCES.—December 24.

Siam, barque, 354 tons, Captain Tidemann, for Shanghai. Passenger—Mr. J. S. Hunter.

Matador, barque, 249 tons, Captain Oostinga, for Wallaroo, via Bulli, in ballast.

Luchow, brig, 180 tons, Captain Ulrick, for Shanghai. Passengers—Messrs. Dickson, Anderson, Johnson, and Fraist.

Fred. S. White, schooner, 52 tons, Captain Thompson, for Hokitika. Passenger—Mr. Ricketts.

Geelong, R.M.S., 1217 tons, Captain Skottowe, for Galle. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. M'Manus and child, Dr. Belisario, Messrs. W. Watson, G. B. Johnson, Levick, Lloyd, C. Moore, D. L. Levy, W. P. Dawes, D. M'Kenzie, and Captain Nelson.

COASTERS INWARDS.—December 24.

Bungaree, from Grafton, with 60 logs timber; Lizzie Blair, Wallaby, from the Richmond River, with 90,000 feet timber, 1 cask tallow, 54 hides; Peterborough Lass, from Shellharbour, with 72 kegs butter, 4 boxes, eggs, 2 bundles skins, 9 hides, 17 bags grass; Flying Cloud, from Macleay River, with 1300 bushels maize, 43 bags potatoes, 2 bags bacon; West Hartley No. 1, Martha, from Manning River, with 640 bags maize, 1 coop poultry, 40 sides bacon, 40 hides, 7 casks pork, 6 pigs; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 257 tons coal; Hirondelle, Catherine, William and Ann, from Wollongong, with 226 tons coal, 60 cases kerosene shale; Prompt, Rebecca, Martha Ellen, Æolus, Cheetah, Colonist, Jessie, Hannah Broomfield, Mountain Maid, Nancy, H. M. Warfield, from Newcastle, with 1541 tons coal; Williams (s.), from the Hunter River, with 182 bales wool, 18 hides, 2 horses, 20 bags onions, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—December 24.

Peterborough Lass, for Shellharbour; Hirondelle, Catherine, for Wollongong; Woniora (s.), William and Ann, for Bulli; Æolus, Martha Ellen, Colonist, Hannah Broomfield, Prompt, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—December 24.

Florence Irving (s.), from Brisbane: 12 bales wool, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 46 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 12 bales wool, T. Skinner; 9 bales wool, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 15 bundles bags, R. J. Hardy; 20 bales wool, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 38 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

EXPORTS.—December 24.

Rangatira (s.), for Melbourne: 11 packages, J. Powell; 1 bale paper, Sharwood and Co.; 8 boxes raisins, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 30,000 sovereigns, Union Bank; 7 pieces machinery, W. G. Ainsworth; 1 package, J. J. Leslie; 1 package, G. Fox and Co.; 54 cases fruit, M'Roberts; 1 case, J. Williams; 183 bags maize, J. Walker; 116 bags maize, W. Wright; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 1 case, J. Sands; 1 package, J. Campbell and Co.; 5 cases, F. G. Myers; 50 bags maize, Whittingham, Brothers; 1 case, Parbury, Brothers; 152 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 105 cases fruit, J. Brown; 1 case saddlery, J. Brush; 3 packages, R. G. Valack; 250 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 40 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 40 bags oysters, Cullen; 28 bags oysters, 51 cases fruit, J. Sainty; 54 bags oysters, 88 cases fruit, P. James; 229 bags maize, 3 hogsheads eggs, C. B. Bond; 75 cases fruit, Lenton; 12 bags oysters, Kimber.

City of Brisbane (s.), for Moreton Bay: 32 bags sugar, Brown and Co.; 28 chests tea, 3 quarter-casks brandy, 274 bags sugar, 20 bags salt, 20 boards, 14 bags maize, 4 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 4 chests tea, 12 packages, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 52 bags sugar, 10 cases oilstores, 100 bags flour, 5 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 package tea, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 326 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 3 packages, C. K. Moore; 13 packages tea, 50 bags flour, 12 bags bran, 12 bags maize, 14 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 2 cases brooms, R. Towns and Co.; 49 drums oil, J. Kohn and Co.; 3 trunks boots, Saddington and Sons; 10 kegs barley, 12 cases maizena, 3 bales corks, 3 casks ginger, 7 cases bitters, 18 packages, J. Powell; 8 bars iron, F. Lassetter and Co.; 1 case, L. Vickery; 31 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 120 bags flour, R. J. Hardy; 3 packages, Railway Department; 1 case, J. J. Moore; 40 packages ironmongery, J. Levick and Co.; 4 casks butter, H. Clarke; 250 bags flour, 3 packages, Barker and Co.; 1 bale canvas, J. Cox and Co.; 2 bales leather, 1 package, Saddington and Sons; 200 bags flour, Beilby and Scott; 3 kegs butter, Robinson; 20 cases oil, A. Tange and Co.; 1 package, Guilfoyle and Son; 1 case, W. Moffitt; 1 case, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 25 bags potatoes, 4 kegs butter, 20 bags flour, H. Prescott and Son; 2 cases, F. Macnab and Co.; 2 packages, C. Molony, 20 kegs butter, 5 packages, M. Hughes; 1 horse, Shepherd; 41 cases fruit, J. Brown; 5 kegs butter, 4 pairs paddles, Nipper and Sec; 5 kegs butter, W. Heslett.

Siam, for Shanghai: 425 tons coal, T. Hale.

Luchow, for Shanghai: 324 tons coal, T. Hale.

Geelong, for Galle: 50,000 sovereigns, 2439 oz. gold, Oriental Bank; 698 oz. 15 dwts. 5 grs. gold, Bank of Australasia; 2040 sovereigns, Sum Num Ti; 3400 oz. 11 dwts. 10 grs. gold, Australian Joint Stock Bank; 4 cases, P. and O. Co.; 2 bales 1 bag wool, W. B. Tooth.

Fred. S. White, for Hokitika: 3 cases perfumed spirits, 1 case tricopherous, 5 cases painkiller, G. Moss; 1 bale bags, 1 bale paper, 11 cases vestas, 1 cask glass, 6 kegs nails, 5 cases fancy goods, 10 nests tubs, 1 package pills, 2 cases toys, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 20 kegs butter, 16 cases onions, G. G. Sutherland; 4 cases cheese, 50 cases onions, 52 cases fruit, 15 cases 33 bags potatoes, W. A. Clarke; 24 hogsheads eggs, 38 bags potatoes, 30 cases 4 bags onions, 60 kegs butter, 2 cases cheese, 30 cases fruit, C. B. Bond; 1 mule, Carston; 20 kegs butter, J. M'Kanney; 31 tons coal, 39 cases onions, 75 bags potatoes, 50 cases fruit, 10 bags oysters, G. Wells.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Hokitika.—By the Fred. S. White, this day, at 6 p.m., if in port.

For Valparaiso.—By the Albert William, this day, at 6 p.m., if in port.

For Shanghai.—By the Siam, and Luchow, this day, at 6 p.m., if in port.

For New Caledonia.—By the Olivier et Madeline, on Thursday, at noon.

For Rockhampton.—By the Saxonia (s.), on Thursday, at 4.30 p.m.

For London.—By the General Lee, on Friday, at noon.

For Melbourne.—By the Alexandra (s.), on Friday, at 4 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Telegraph (s.), and Queensland (s.), on Friday, at 4 p.m.

MAILS FOR EUROPE VIA PANAMA, PER MATAURA.

The Royal Mail Steamship MATAURA will be dispatched with the homeward Mails, via New Zealand and Panama, on Tuesday the 1st proximo.

The times appointed for closing the mails are:—
For registered letters ... ... 11 a.m. 1st January.
For ordinary letters ... ... 12 noon ditto.
For books and newspapers... ... ... 12 noon ditto.

Letters and packets posted in the Sydney iron receivers may be so posted up to noon, and newspapers up to 7 a.m. on the 1st January.

Direct mails will be made up for the various provinces of New Zealand; for Panama, in which will be included correspondence for all parts of North and South America, British Columbia, Honolulu, and the West Indies; and for London, in which will be included correspondence for the United Kingdom, the continent of Europe, the West Coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

The usual intercolonial rates will be charged on correspondence for New Zealand.

The rates of postage to and through the United Kingdom will be the same as those charged by the route via Suez and Southampton. For rates of postage on correspondence to and through Panama see table below.

J. Docker, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 20th December, 1866.

Table showing the amount of Postage to be charged by the Post Office, New South Wales, upon the Letters and Newspapers forwarded in the mail from Sydney to Panama, for transmission to the undermentioned British Colonies and Foreign Countries.

(These rates will, except where otherwise stated, prepay the letters, &c., to their destination without further charge.)

Places.	Letters: Not exceeding ½ oz.		Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.		Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.		Above 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz.		For every additional oz.		Newspapers.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.
Panama	0	6	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	1
Chili	1	6	3	0	6	0	9	0	3	0	3
Peru	1	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	2	0	3
Ecuador	1	6	3	0	6	0	9	0	3	0	3
Bolivia	1	6	3	0	6	0	9	0	3	0	3
Venezuela	0	10	1	8	3	4	5	0	1	8	3
*Costa Rica	0	6	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	1
*Guatemala	0	6	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	1
*San Salvador	0	6	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	1
Mexico, Vera Cruz	1	6	3	0	6	0	9	0	3	0	3
British Columbia	1	4	2	8	5	4	8	0	2	8	2
Vancouver's Island	1	4	2	8	5	4	8	0	2	8	2
*United States of North America	0	6	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	1
*West Indies, British	0	6	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	1
Hayti	1	6	3	0	6	0	9	0	3	0	3
Cuba	1	6	3	0	6	0	9	0	3	0	3
St. Thomas'	0	10	1	8	3	4	5	0	1	8	3
Porto Rico	1	6	3	0	6	0	9	0	3	0	3
Martinique	0	10	1	8	3	4	5	0	1	8	3
Guadaloupe	0	10	1	8	3	4	5	0	1	8	3
Mexico, West Coast	Must be sent to an agent at Panama, to be prepaid at the American Consul's Office.										

On correspondence to places marked thus *, and to places not specified in the above table, but which is included in the mail for Panama, the rates of postage to Panama only will be charged; the Imperial or foreign postage being collected on delivery.

Book packets and trade patterns may be transmitted to Panama at the rates chargeable to England via Southampton (4d. per four oz.). To all other places specified above, letter rates will be charged.

It will of course be understood that the rates specified in the above table do not apply to correspondence forwarded *to or through the United Kingdom*. On such correspondence the usual rates chargeable via Suez and Southampton will be levied.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: December 24, Wild Wave, brig, 189 tons, Captain Fisher, for Hobart Town; Lady Bowen (s.), 425 tons, Captain Lake, for Rockhampton; Saxonia (s.), 243 tons, Captain Smith, for Rockhampton; Telegraph (s.), 367 tons, Captain Fitzsimmons, for Brisbane.

The Florence Irving (s.), left Brisbane at 1.20 p.m. on the 21st instant; passed Cape Byron at 5.40 a.m. on the 22nd, and arrived alongside the Company's wharf, Sydney, at 4 p.m. on the 24th. Experienced fresh southerly winds the first part of the passage, middle part northerly, and strong southerly the remainder.

The cargo of the Illalong (s.) comprises 130 bales wool, 2 bales skins, 40 kegs butter, 100 sides bacon, 1 case leather, 600 cheeses, and sundries. She reports that the City of Hobart (s.) put into Twofold Bay on the 20th instant.

The Jason cleared the Start Point on the 28th September, crossed the Equator on 1st November, having been detained by contrary winds; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 22nd same month, and rounded Van Diemen's Land on the 18th instant. She ran down her easting in latitude 49° S., carrying S.W. and N.N.W. winds.

The John Duthie.—This vessel was successfully raised yesterday morning, and is now alongside Smith's wharf. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Donald, for the zeal exhibited, and the excellent manner in which he has carried out the difficult task entrusted to him. The raising of this vessel has been conducted with consummate skill, and reflects credit not only on Captain Donald, but also on Mr. M'Nab, the diver, whose assistance was so necessary to facilitate the work.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

December 22.—Alarm, brig, 185 tons, Chadwick, from Nelson, (N.Z.)

December 22.—Alexander, ship, 778 tons, Deckker, from Melbourne.

December 22.—Alard ro, ship, 813 tons, Epopp, from Hongkong via Batavia.

December 22.—Fanny, schooner, 164 tons, Downing, from Melbourne.

December 22.—Pioneer, schooner, 158 tons, Hunter, from Melbourne.

December 22.—Bengal, barque, 479 tons, Jamieson, from New Zealand.

December 23.—Spec, brig, 258 tons, Savier, from Melbourne.

December 22.—Mary Frances, barque, Davidson, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

December 22.—Ann, barque, Doble, for Melbourne, with 500 tons coal.

December 22.—Janet Stewart, brig, Steele, for Melbourne, with 300 tons coal.

December 22.—Vision, Cummins, for Melbourne, with 225 tons coal.

December 22.—Pet, brig, Harless, for Melbourne, with 300 tons coal.

December 22.—Flying Buck, schooner, Brown, for Melbourne, with 167 tons coal.

December 22.—Coorong, barque, Howes, for Adelaide, with 551 tons coal.

December 22.—Princess, barque, Ryan, for the River Plate, with 800 tons coal.

December 22.—Southern Cross, schooner, Williams, for Melbourne, with 260 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 22.—Don Juan, Active.

December 23.—Moselle, from Sydney.

MACKAY.

DEPARTURE.

December 19.—Captain Cook, for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

CLEARED.

December 21.—Hero, C. M. steamer, 765 tons, Captain T. Logan, for Batavia, via Gladstone, Bowen, and Somerset. Passengers—For Bowen: Mr. Parish. For Somerset: Mrs. Sharkie and servant, Mr. Heeney in the steerage.

The Hero, C. M. S. S., cleared for Batavia yesterday. She takes but a small cargo of merchandise, the principal portion of which is 50 casks of M. B. Davis's beef. She also takes £3714 15s in specie.—*Queensland Courier*, December 22.

The Souchays (s.) was towed down below the flats by the Kate (s.) yesterday. When the vessel had got that far, an accident befell the machinery of the Souchays. The cap of the forward bearing of the screw shaft carried away, and will have to be repaired before she can proceed to Sydney. This will not probably involve a delay of more than two or three days.—*Queensland Courier*, December 22.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—December 24.

1 case scissors, 1 case pipes, P. Falk and Co.
18 barrels saltpetre, J. Alger
10 cases hats and caps, B. Braun
21 cases marble, 20 cases galvanized iron, R. Wynn
25 casks plaster paris, W. W. Buckland
100 bags salt, 40 casks soda, 5 cask peas, Burrows and Barnard
25 cases sarsaparilla, Beilby and Scott
1 case perfumed spirits, Solomon and Francis
540 oz. 1 dwt. 1 gr. gold, Bank New South Wales
5 cases clothing, J. Powell
1 cask hardware, W. Wood
14,459 bags sugar, R. Towns and Co

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

December 22.—Omeo (s.), from New Zealand; Black Swan (s.), from Launceston.

December 23.—You Yangs (s.), from Sydney; Henrietta, and Marian, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

December 23.—Glenshee, from Newcastle.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
Dec. 24.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Moderate, and clear.
	Noon.	S.	Strong, cloudy, and hazy.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, ditto, ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

December 24.

Queensland.	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Bowen	SE. Raining			No report
Nebo	No report			No report
Waverley	SSE. Raining			No report
Rockhampton	Calm. Cloudy			No report
Hawkwood	N. Fine			No report
Maryborough	S. Cloudy			No report
Gayndah	Calm. Hazy			No report
Brisbane	SE. Cloudy	30·005		No report
Toowoomba	SW. Fine			No report
Port Mackay	NE. Raining hard			No report
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine			NE. Cloudy
Grafton	N. Fine	30·65	76	NE. Hot, cloudy
Glen Innes	NW. Fine			SW. Fine
Armidale	W. Fine, cloudy	26·679	67·	SE. Fine
Tamworth	NW. Fine			W. Fine, hot
Murrurundi	NW. Fine			SW. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Maitland	Calm. Fine			E. Hot
Newcastle	Calm. Fine	29·972	70·0	SE. Fine
Windsor	W. Fine			W. Fine
Sydney	SSE. Fine			S. Fine, cloudy
South Head	SSE. Fine			No report
Wollongong	S., mod. Fine			S., strong. Cloudy
Kiama	S. Strong			S. Raining
Bathurst	SSE. Fine	27·952	76·	SW. Cloudy
Mudgee	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Cassilis	W. Fine			Calm. Showery
Wellington	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			NE. Fine, hot
Orange	Calm. Fine			S., light, hot
Forbes	NW., light. Fine			Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine, hot
Wagga Wagga	No report			Calm. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine			Calm. Hot
Deniliquin	S. Fine, clear	29·653	74·	S., light. Fine, clr
Hay	SW. Fine			Calm. Fine
Moulamein	NW. Fine			Calm. Fine
Balranald	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Euston	No report			No report
Wentworth	No report.			No report
Goulburn	Calm. Fine, hot			E. Very hot
Braidwood	SE. Fine			E. Fine
Araluen	S. Gloomy			E. Fine, like rain
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine, hot			Calm. Fine, dull
Cooma	Calm. Dull, cloudy			SW., lgt. Fine, hot
Yass	Calm. Very hot			Calm. Very hot, fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			N. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Kiandra	NW. Fine, warm			NW. Fine
Albury	W. Fine, hot	29·573	70·6	Calm. Fine
Victoria.				
Melbourne	SW. Very fine	30·176	63·	No report
Queenscliff	SW., light. Clear	30·20	66·	No report
Cape Schank	SW. Clear	29·87	63·	No report
Cape Otway	W. Fine	29·35	52·	No report
Portland	SW. Sultry, fine	30·23	65·	No report
S. Australia.				
Guichen Bay	No report			No report
Adelaide	No report			No report

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1' 38" East. 1866.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 56m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

December 22nd, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind: Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·155	67·6	59	S.E.	0·6	11	9	0	2·5
P.M. 3	·116	66·9	51	E.S.E.	0·5	10	6		
" 9	·130	62·2	64	E.S.E.	0·2	6	0		
Mean ...	30·134	65·6	58·0		0·4	9	5·0		

Evaporation, 24 hours .... 0·159.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum............ 70·5 | Sun—maximum .... 124·6
Minimum .... 59·0 | Grass—minimum............ 54·7 }

Total rainfall from January 1st to this date=36·8 inches.
Annual average of the preceding seven years=51·8 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

December 24th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m.: Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind: Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hour previous to 9 a.m.: Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	30·025	72·4	69	S. by E.	0·7	1	73·1	62·3	0
Grafton		*	76·0	59	N.	0·3	3	87·0	67·0	
Newcastle	152	30·018	74·6	60	Calm.	0	2	78·5	54·8	
South Head	267	30·101	*		S.	1·0	4	81·8	55·5	
Kiandra	4640	30·114	66·7	56	N.W.			74·0	31·8	
Deniliquin	410	30·148	67·0	46	S.	9·0	0	99·1		

* Evidently erroneous.

Astronomical Memoranda for December 25th

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° '	h. m.	h. m.
Sun	18.13	23 25 S.	4.54	7 6
Moon	9.16	12 30 N.	10.4 p.m.	8.3 a.m.
Mercury	16.39	19 50 S.	3.31 a.m.	5 20 p.m.
Venus	16.48	18 45 S.	3.43 a.m	5.24 p.m.
Mars	7.57	24 27 N.	8.53 p.m.	6.34 a.m.
Jupiter	20 30	19 36 S.	7.22 a.m.	9 12 p.m.
Saturn	15.14	15 48 S.	2.19 a.m.	3 43 p.m.

Moon's age, 17 8 days.

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 10h. 41m., p.m. 11h. 33m.

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

Cattle-Stealing.—Notwithstanding the numerous convictions of late, this crime appears to be still rife in our district. A daring robbery of four head was committed on Tuesday night, from the paddock of Mr. Bryan, near Redbank Creek. About 11 o'clock at night, a man informed Mr. Bryan that he had seen the thieves taking the cattle away. That gentleman immediately rode to the spot, and found that the cattle were gone sure enough, but no trace of the thief could be discovered. There had been nine head in the paddock, and they had apparently been yarded, and four of the best driven off. One or two others having joined in the search, at daylight the tracks of the cattle, which had been driven apparently by two horsemen, were discovered and followed, and they were come up with at a later period of the day. The thieves, doubtless aware of pursuit, had abandoned them.—*Mudgee Liberal*, December 20th.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1866.

An author whose "Life of Jesus" produced a powerful sensation in France, and who will be enrolled hereafter among the most formidable sceptics, yet declares that all history will proclaim Jesus Christ to be the greatest of human beings! Such a conclusion is hardly reconcilable indeed with many others that are found in his work; but it would be too high a compliment to pay to those who have diminished the confidence of mankind in the great hope of the world, to suppose that they could be always consistent in their facts or sound in their conclusions! Without counting the miracles which are displayed in the existence and preservation of the universe, and laying aside all others belonging to the Christian history, there still remains the greatest miracle of all. A Jewish peasant, born in the midst of prejudices hostile to the great system he initiated, and the hopes he proclaimed, nevertheless seized, embodied, displayed, enforced, and finally established by his own martyrdom, a system with which none other ventures a comparison, and which has penetrated deeper into the social and intellectual life of humanity than any other that has appeared. And more than this, there is no sublimity in the doctrine proclaimed, no purity in the morals inculcated, no height of human excellence demanded that is not illustrated by the Teacher himself; which does not shine out in his own character, and which he himself has not exhibited in forms adapted to attract, to convert, and to elevate the human race. It is not the triumph of the conqueror. It is not the splendour of the monarch. It is not the subtlety of the philosopher, the skill of the mechanist, or the shrewdness of the political economist that we find set forth in the life of Jesus. It is the revelation of man to himself, the unfolding of destinies which he never could have aspired to or thought of, the establishment of relations which he only dimly perceived and acknowledged. All that belongs to the heart in its noblest emotions, in its highest aspirations and most glorious achievements—all are displayed in the character, in the exhortations, in the whole life of Jesus.

This character revealed in a country so obscure as Judea has found its way by its own energy through many nations. It is working off the incrustations by which it has been overlaid and obscured. It is asserting its own principles as being those only which are destined to triumph. It is this Christianity stamped with the character of its Author for which he only is answerable. It is no matter for astonishment that men have invoked a name so great, or that they have put on a garb so pure for purposes foreign to the nature of the Christian religion, and opposed to the example of its Divine founder. But even these have been unable permanently to cloud the true features of Christ, or to subvert the true character of His kingdom. Such a character *is the miracle of history;* and before it homage has been paid by every sceptic —even when the heart has most revolted from the authority asserted, and when the malignity of the passions has shown itself with most bitterness.

A statement was made in our report, with respect to words spoken in a public institution, which must have thrilled the heart of the colony. It is said, indeed, that it was received by the Assembly with "sensation and laughter!" It was alleged that a person having an important part in one of our educational establishments, had not only spoken as a sceptic might speak, but had superadded to expressions of unbelief the language of outrage. The most holy and authoritative Name which history has brought to our knowledge, and which faith has presented to our admiration, he coupled with epithets such as describe only the vilest and basest of mankind. We are glad to find that if not in express form, at least, an implied denial has appeared in the Press, and we hope that the disclaimer will receive all that authority which can be given by an official sanction from those who are bound to inquire into its truth. The temper of the colony would be entirely mistaken if it were thought that the liberty of conscience allowed to all men includes an indulgence of ribaldry and insult, or that the tender minds of youth are to be shocked or perverted by language which no upright man could hear without disgust, and no Christian but with abhorrence. Those who are so unhappy as not to repose confidence in the only remaining hope of the world are perhaps to be pitied, and we have no desire to fix narrow limits to their toleration; but while they are suffered in peace to entertain what opinions they please of the Christian religion they are not to avail themselves of the position granted by religious liberty, to vomit atrocious slanders against the most sacred name. We trust therefore not only that inquiry will be a perfect acquittance of the accused, but that it will establish the universal conviction *that no man who shall dare to utter such language shall be suffered to have a public charge of youth.*

While, however, such justice is done to the claims of public order we have no apprehension that the enemies of Christ and His Gospel will prevail. The last century has been employed by the mind of Europe in examining the foundations, in criticising the books, and estimating the import of the Christian religion. The result has been to remove nine-tenths of the specific objections against the Gospel narrative, and to bring down the whole question to one—namely whether there is in the history of the universe of God, any interposition of His Divine power to make known himself to humanity; whether there has been any revelation of the unseen or any promise of the eternal; whether in short, the human race are destined to live like insects their transient day, and then to pass like insects into nothingness, or to live for ever. Granted these points in favour of Christianity the great objection that it is supernatural, which lies against the Christian belief, is disposed of. If it be admitted that such a revelation of God could be made to the world, it is admitted by all that no revelation could be made more worthy of Him than the Revelation of Jesus Christ.

Haslem's Creek Cemetery.—The Commissioner for Railways has issued regulations for the conveyance by rail of bodies to the Haslem's Creek Cemetery, which is to be opened for burials on the 1st January. These regulations, together with the rates for the conveyance of the friends of those who may hereafter be interred there, will be found in our advertising columns.

Erratum.—In yesterday's leading article are two errors. In the 10th line, for "having moral authority," read "not having moral authority." In the 6th line of the third paragraph, read "It would indeed be a default if when their services shall cease to be required in their present form, there should *not* be any such distinct and warm recognition."

A New Mode of Shrinking Cloth.—A newly-invented apparatus for the shrinking of cloth has just been imported by Messrs. George Chisholm and Co. of George-street. It is exceedingly simple in its mechanism, and performs in half-an-hour the work of a day by the ordinary process. It consists of a cylinder of perforated zinc, around which the cloth is wound; a flexible tube, connected with a small boiler, is inserted in one end; the steam and hot air conveyed to the cylinder shrink the cloth thoroughly, and render it ready for cutting in twenty minutes. The fabric is not injured in the slightest by the process, which is more than can be said frequently of the old methods. There is an immense saving of time and trouble, and orders may be executed with a dispatch impossible but for such an invention. It is an English patent, and, like the sewing machine, while it will render unnecessary much tedious labour, it will tend to cheapen some of the necessaries of life. The operation of this little machine has been regarded with interest during the last few days, but there is no doubt that the novelty will disappear as soon as its advantages become known.

Christmas Markets.—Judging from the crowded state of the streets yesterday, our townsfolk were exceedingly unanimous and earnest in their preparations for keeping holiday in an appropriate manner. The grocers, butchers, poulterers, fruiterers, and other vendors of "creature comforts" must have driven a roaring trade during the whole of the day. George-street, in the vicinity of the markets, was thronged with an overchanging stream of people with baskets, people in carriages, buggies, carts, and every other description of vehicle, people of high and low degree—all intent on laying in a store of Christmas cheer. It is to be hoped that most of them accomplished their object satisfactorily, and that, as far as feeding is concerned, there are few of our fellow-colonists who are without the wherewithal to make up a merry Christmas time. From some cause, which does not seem to be thoroughly understood, the markets were not so well supplied this year as on former occasions. There was plenty of good beef and mutton, and abundance of fat poultry, but there was a very poor show of vegetables. Mr. Baptist had some good parsnips, carrots, radishes, and asparagus, but the vegetables at his stall were not nearly so fine as usual. The stall, however, presented a very gay appearance, for it was beautifully decorated with flowers of every conceivable hue, and with handsome flowering shrubs. Mr. M. Lawless had some splendid cabbages and fine turnips. There were very few peas to be seen, and the potatoes were for the most part very small. At some of the stalls there were some very fine collections of fruit. Messrs. Preston, Buckingham, Johnson, and Martin had the best displays, and exhibited some exceedingly fine plums, apricots, cherries, &c. There were a few bunches of grapes, but they were very poor indeed, and the best of them were anything but enticing. The fruit stalls were all very nicely decorated; and that of Mr. T. Johnson in particular appeared to great advantage. On its signboard was the greeting "A merry Christmas and a happy new year!" formed of many coloured artificial roses very neatly made. A good deal of trouble had evidently been expended on the "get up" of the stall, and it really presented a very pretty appearance. The poulterers came out in great force, and foremost among them was Mr. W. South, who exhibited some excellent geese, turkeys, ducks, and other poultry. The Messrs. Kippax, W. H. Ireland, and Mortimer had also filled their stalls with plentiful and choice supplies of the same luxuries. All the stalls were decorated with Christmas bushes, and from most of them gay coloured flags were displayed. Altogether the scene in the markets was very bustling and cheerful. In the streets there was perhaps not so much to attract notice, but still many tradesmen had taken care to dress out their shops in holiday attire, and the general effect was good. Many establishments were draped with flags, and so thick were the Christmas bushes that some portions of the street seemed like avenues. In passing along George-street one could not help noticing the excellent display made by Messrs. Hardie and Mitchell (late Wilkie), Messrs. Banks and Co., Messrs. Bennett Brothers, Messrs. Peate and Harcourt, and other grocery establishments. The butchers did not exhibit anything worthy of extra notice. Uhde and Co. had some very fine beef; and Mr. Bell, of Pitt-street, some splendid lambs; but, on the whole, there was not much meat of extra good quality to be seen. At night the streets were very full of people, and presented a very bustling aspect. Some of the principal shops were brilliantly illuminated, and at one or two, transparencies were exhibited.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquiry respecting the death of a woman named Ann Lewis, 45 years of age, was held before the City Coroner, yesterday, at the Fitzroy Hotel, William-street. The evidence of deceased's husband and son went to show that on Sunday afternoon, being under the influence of drink, she went up stairs to her bedroom to lie down, and that she was found in the evening dead by one of her children. Dr. W. J. Anderson stated that when he saw deceased, about a quarter to 10 o'clock on Sunday night she was quite dead, and had apparently been dead for some time; he subsequently made a post mortem examination of the body, when he found the lungs very much diseased and the kidneys much congested; he believed that death had been caused by suffocation, in consequence of deceased having lain on her mouth and nose, also from the diseased state of her lungs. Verdict:—"Died from suffocation whilst under the influence of drink and suffering from disease of the lungs."—An inquiry respecting the death of a woman named Margaret Jones, aged 40 years, was also held before the City Coroner, yesterday, at Joseph's Family Hotel, Castlereagh-street. From the evidence it appears that deceased had enjoyed apparent good health for the last twelve months, and that yesterday morning she appeared to be quite well, and ate a hearty breakfast; after breakfast she went into the yard at the back of the house, when she suddenly fell down and commenced to vomit blood. She was carried into the house, and a doctor sent for; but she died about 1 o'clock. Dr. Aaron stated that he had examined the body, but found nothing to indicate the existence of any internal organic disease; from the appearance of the body compared with the evidence he had heard, he was of opinion that the cause of death was hemorrhage from the stomach from long-standing disease; had she received medical advice in time, her life would in all probability have been prolonged. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death had taken place from natural causes.

Sacred Music.—Yesterday evening being Christmas Eve, there was a Grand Sacred Performance at the Prince of Wales Opera House, at which the principal artistes of the opera company assisted, supported by an effective orchestra and a tolerably numerous chorus. The selections were from Mendelssohn's sublime oratorio of "Elijah," and Handel's masterpiece, the "Messiah," an oratorio which, we are happy to see, still maintains its remarkable and well-deserved popularity in this community. The selections from "Elijah" were received with evident appreciation by the very large and attentive audience which had assembled. In the second part, from the "Messiah," the success was yet more evident, especially those parts rendered by the splendid vocalisation of Mr. Beaumont, Miss Hodson, Madame Simonsen, and Mrs. Andrews. The instrumentation, under Mr. Lyster's conductorship, was good, but the choruses were thought by some to be rather wanting in power and fulness. A concert of a similar character (but with a far less numerous attendance) also took place last night, the *locale* in which it came off being the Infant schoolroom in Castlereagh-street. This performance of sacred music was in aid of the funds of the Anglican Church of St. Peter, in Woolloomooloo—a building now rapidly approaching its completion, and open to-day to the inspection of the public. At this concert the first part consisted of selections from the "Messiah," by the Vocal Association and St. James's Choir. Mr. James Waller, Miss James, and several amateur vocalists sang with remarkable success, and the choruses all went well—the entertainment being decidedly one of a character which deserved to have been much more extensively patronised by the public. Mr. Furley, the organist of St. James's, presided at the organ, and Mr. Chizlett acted as the conductor. The second part consisted of various pieces of sacred music appropriate to the occasion.

Social Reunion.—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Alexander Dean, builder, invited his employés, with their wives and families, to a social reunion. The party, numbering 140, assembled at half-past 6 o'clock. The room was tastefully decorated with flags, &c., and the tables supplied with all that could be desired. The Rev. Dr. Steel occupied the chair; and, after ample justice had been done to the good things provided, the rev. chairman delivered an eloquent and interesting address. He referred to the various points in which mechanics are more especially interested, alluding to the advantages resulting from temperance, domestic economy, and industry; adverting to the erroneous impressions that prevailed as to the antagonism between capital and labour; and proving that, while it was to the interests of the men to pursue a course of conduct calculated to render their powers profitable to their employers, and their own homes happy, it was also the duty of the master, as a Christian, and his interest as a man of business, to study the comfort and happiness of those in his employ. The rev. gentleman concluded with highly eulogising the character of Mr. Dean, both as a business man and as an employer, and took his seat amid loud cheers. Mr. Dean, in reply, said that the brilliancy of the rev. gentleman's address must not be expected from him; since, while the rev. chairman had been occupied in matching words, he (Mr. Dean) had been occupied in matching boards. But he desired to express the pleasure he felt in meeting his men on such an occasion as the present; and he trusted that the state of trade would enable him to keep them together; so that the kindly feelings which he felt certain would be the result of this reunion might continue. As the result of his own experience, he threw out many valuable hints to his employés; and concluded by expressing the deep interest he had always taken in their welfare. Several of the employés bore testimony to Mr. Dean's excellence as an employer, and Mrs. Dean was also highly complimented. The remainder of the evening was enlivened by music, singing and recitations, those taking part in these amusements acquitting themselves very creditably indeed. A vote of thanks was warmly awarded to the Rev. Dr. Steel for his kindness in presiding, and suitably acknowledged; and after singing the National Anthem the company took their leave, feeling only one regret that these social gatherings, which are so well calculated to promote harmonious co-operation between employers and employed, are not of more frequent occurrence.—*Communicated.*

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[From our Correspondent.]

BATHURST.

Monday, 5.30 p.m.

There is to be a meeting here on Friday next, to take steps to supplement the effort that is being made to make a provision for Mrs. Grenfell and children.

The weather is very dry and sultry.

YOUNG.

[From our Correspondent.]

Monday, 10.30 p.m.

I have just had two days at the Emu Creek rush, and from what I have seen I should most earnestly beg persons who may be thinking of going there to postpone doing so for a month or two, until rain sets in. There is no doubt gold in good payable quantity in the two gullies now working, and in others also, but there is no water to wash the gold. Some few dams have been made, others are making, but there is no rain, and it will not be until four or five fillings that they will hold water. No gold has been washed in such quantity as to give a fair criterion of the yield of wash-dirt. All is, therefore, conjecture. The miners are very hopeful, and have large paddocks of wash-dirt stored. With the first rain a large amount of gold from the dirt now up, will be sent by escort; and I would warn diggers not to let this mislead them. I will explain by letter. There is no incoming, and men have to support themselves whilst working. This they will have to do probably for many weeks to come. Only men with capital of their own can do this. Men without money will reap nothing but misery here. Sticking-up has commenced on the road; two men were bailing-up passers-by on Saturday night last. They have eluded the police. Robberies from the person and pilferings are finding occupation for the police. Eleven offenders in this way were brought before the Police Court to-day. Over a hundred of some of the worst of the Sydney thieves' association are now on the Creek; they have been quiet as yet. I forgot to mention in my last that the whole of the southern district looks most beautiful. The feed being everywhere more abundant than it has been for some years past. There are about 6000 souls at present on Emu Creek. A great many who reside in Forbes, Young, and other places near, have left for the Christmas holidays. This has reduced the population temporarily.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The following notifications appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette:*—

Appointments.—Customs Department: Mr. J. N. Stubbin, 3rd Locker, to be 12th Landing Waiter, Mr. Charles St. Julian, Tide Waiter, to be 15th Locker; and Mr. Robert Christison, Extra Tide Waiter, to be 12th Tide Waiter. The appointment of Messrs. Lennon and Cape, as the Official Brokers for the sale of Public Securities, in this colony, on account of the Government, has been approved.

Suburban Postal Delivery.—On and after the 1st January, a Second Delivery of Letters and Newspapers will be effected at the following places, the Letter Carriers leaving the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., daily, Sundays excepted: Balmain, Camperdown, Newtown, Redfern, St. Mark's. From the same date the Letter Carriers will be dispatched in the afternoon delivery to Paddington and the Glebe at 2 p.m., instead of 1 p.m. and 2.30 p.m., respectively, as heretofore. Attention is also directed to the alteration of hours of dispatch, for Sydney, of letters, &c., from the various Suburban Offices, and of the hours for clearing Iron Receivers, as notified in the Postal Guide for January.

WEEK OF PRAYER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

In accordance with advertisement in yesterday's *Herald* a meeting of clergymen and others favourable to holding special united religious services at the commencement of the new year, was held yesterday morning in the vestry of St. Stephen's Church, Macquarie street. The Rev. A. Thomson presided. Amongst the clergymen present were the Rev. J. Graham, J. Voller, Dr. Beg, Dr. Steel, J. Dougal, W. Kelynack, S. C. Kent, and others.

The Rev. Dr. Steel acted as secretary, and read the following address:—

The grace and goodness of God have been very signally manifested during the last seven years, both in bringing His people of all countries to unite in intercessory and simultaneous prayer, and in answering abundantly their requests.

The Evangelical Alliance, by its British and foreign organisations, under a deep sense of the obligation laid upon them, and grateful to God for the responses with which their previous appeals have been met throughout the world, would again affectionately and earnestly invite Christians in every land to make arrangements for observing "a Week of Special and United Prayer" at the commencement of the new year.

The united prayer of only two or three disciples, meeting in our Lord Jesus Christ's name, has the sure promise of a blessing. How great, therefore, the encouragement, when believers in all countries, with one accord, make common supplication to God! Few undertakings have been more owned and honoured of the Lord than these annual seasons of united and universal prayer. Tidings continue to be received from many places, showing how largely and how widely the heavenly blessing has descended during that season. Many souls have been brought to seek and find the true Saviour; religious life and activity among Christians have been greatly promoted; and in the testimony given by it of the real union of true believers, the Gospel of the Grace of God has been commended before the world, a stumbling-block has been removed out of the way of unbelievers, and the bond of affectionate fellowship between those who are brethren beloved in the Lord has been greatly strengthened. It is believed that many of the stirring events of the last seven years, connected with the revival of religion at home and abroad, the circulation of the Sacred Scriptures, the overthrow of slavery, and the opening of doors "wide and effectual" for the preaching of the Gospel, justify the offering of devout praise and thanksgiving to the Almighty for His answers to the petitions of His people.

The present time, especially, supplies an earnest appeal to the Church of God at large to arise to the solemn duty of united intercessory prayer. Besides the ordinary interests calling for our sympathy, let us not forget that multitudes of our fellow-creatures are suffering from the calamities of recent wars, from the visitation of pestilence and various afflictive dispensations, and the more fatal attacks of scepticism and error.

"The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon Him, to all that call upon Him in truth."

"I will that men pray everywhere, lifting up holy hands, without wrath and doubting."

"Ask of me, and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession."

"Seeing that we have a great High Priest that is passed into the Heavens, Jesus, the Son of God, let us, therefore, come boldly unto the Throne of Grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need."

The following topics, amongst others, are suggested as suitable for exhortation and intercession on the successive days of meeting:—

Sunday, January 6.—Sermons on the presence of Christ, with His Universal Church.

Monday, January 7.—Thanksgiving and confession of sin.

Tuesday, January 8.—Prayer: For nations; for "Kings and all in authority;" for the increase of righteousness, the prevalence of peace, and the holy observance of the Sabbath.

Wednesday, January 9.—Prayer: For the success of missions among Jews and Gentiles, and for a Divine blessing to accompany the efforts to Evangelise the unconverted of all lands and classes.

Thursday, January 10.—Prayer: For all who have suffered from the recent wars; for our brethren emancipated from slavery; and for our fellow-Christians persecuted for the Gospel's sake.

Friday, January 11.—Prayer; For Christian families, for schools, colleges, and universities.

Saturday, January 12.—Prayer: For the Catholic Church, for all ministers of the gospel, and for the increase of holiness, fidelity, and Christian charity among its members.

Sunday, January 13.—Sermons: On the Unity of the Church, and the duty of believers to manifest it by mutual recognition and active co-operation.

Signed by

James Davis, Hermann Schmettau	Secretaries of the British Branch of the Evangelical Alliance.
Guillaume Monod, George Fisch,	President and Secretary of the French Branch.
Hermann Messner,	Secretary of the German Branch.
Leonard Anet, Clement de Faye,	President and Secretary of the Brussels Committee.
Van Wassenaer Van Catwijck, J. W. Van Loon, M. Cohen Stuart,	President, Vice-President, and Secretary of Dutch Conference Committee of the Evangelical Alliance.
A. Cappadose, M.D.	President of the Netherland Protestant Society.
Charles Barde, I. Meylan,	President and Vice-President of the Geneva Committee.
Johann A. Berger,	Secretary of the Swedish Branch.
W. G. Schauffler, Edwin E. Bliss,	Chairman and Secretary of the Turkish Branch.

Arrangements were then made for conducting services in the city of Sydney on the dates mentioned, particulars of which will be duly announced.

LAW.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Monday.

Before Mr. District Judge Macfarlane.

HERSCHEL V. BELFAS.

In this case a publican sued a gasfitter for damages arising from the negligence of the defendant. The amount claimed was £31. Plaintiff stated that he had employed the defendant to do some work to a gas-pipe, and on the night after it was done there was an escape of gas which caused an explosion. About £5 worth of damage was caused to the ceiling of the room, and one of plaintiff's arms was so much injured that he had to keep it in a sling for nine days. Plaintiff said that he instructed defendant to do what was necessary to bring the gas from the billiard-room to the parlour, and to do it thoroughly; but the defendant's evidence was that the plaintiff had simply directed him to make a joint, for which the plaintiff was to pay six or seven shillings. A fireman gave evidence to the effect that he had examined the joint, which was cemented with white lead on one side only. The defendant swore that the joint was properly soldered, and he produced a piece of piping to show where the leakage had probably occurred. It appeared from the defendant's evidence that the escape had taken place in a part of the pipe, behind a joist, which was hidden from view and on which the defendant's man had not been employed. His Honor was of opinion that the accident had not occurred from any want of care, skill, or diligence on the part of the defendant. Verdict for the defendant. Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Mr. R. B. Smith, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. S. C. Brown for the defendant.

O'NEILL AND WIFE V. KELLY.

The plaintiff was a milkwoman, and the defendant a butcher. The action was brought for malicious prosecution, and there was also a count for slander. Damages were laid at £200. Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Mr. R. B. Smith, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was unrepresented. The parties had been concerned in three actions in the District Court in reference to milk and meat bills. The last was on the 3rd of May last, and on the 22nd of October following the present defendant filed an information against the plaintiff for perjury. This information was dismissed by the magistrates, as also was a second information laid by the defendant some days subsequently. The defendant represented that the charges were dismissed owing to the non-attendance of witnesses subpœnaed by him, but the plaintiff asserted that neglect to produce evidence was a method employed by the defendant to harass the plaintiff. Plaintiff had paid £21 to the attorney for the defence. His Honor was clearly of opinion that there was neither reasonable nor probable cause to warrant the institution of criminal proceedings, and that that had been resorted to from malice on the part of the defendant. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages £50.

MOIR V. MERRETT.

In this case, the defendant's attorney (Mr. Bowden) produced an affidavit, showing that his client resided at Ryde; and, this place being beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, the case was struck out of the list.

GRISDALE V. CURTIS.

This case arose out of a disputed walking match, which took place on the Albert Ground, Redfern, on the 12th of October last. Plaintiff was one of the competitors, and he now sued the defendant, who was the stakeholder, for his share of the stakes deposited with the defendant. The terms of the match were that the plaintiff should deposit £20, and that the other competitor (Struttles) should deposit £30. The defendant consented to become the stakeholder upon the express condition that the stakes should be paid over to whomsoever the referee should declare the winner. Thomas Day was chosen referee, and the competitors mutually agreed to abide by his decision. At the close of the race, Day decided in favour of Struttles, to whom the defendant accordingly paid the stakes. There was evidence that persons, other than the competitors, contributed to the stakes by giving money; but it did not appear that any, except Struttles and Grisdale, would be entitled to share the winnings. Mr. Windeyer contended that the game was not unlawful; and that, there being no imputation of fraud on the part of the referee, the plaintiff was not entitled to question the correctness of his decision. Mr. Butler argued that the terms of the match were unlawful; and his Honor was of the same opinion. Verdict for plaintiff, but without costs or allowances for witnesses' expenses. Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Butler, instructed by Mr. Driver, for the defendant.

STEELE V. WHITTON.

Plaintiff had entered into a written agreement with the defendant for twelve months' service in a store at Bombala. He left at the end of three months; and he now sued the defendant for wrongful dismissal. The defence was that plaintiff had not been dismissed, but had left of his own accord. His Honor considered that the weight of evidence was in favour of the plaintiff, to whom he gave a verdict; and he assessed the damages at £24, the amount of wages due up to the present time, together with expenses to which plaintiff had been put by dismissal from the defendant's employment. Mr. Gannon appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. S. C. Brown for the defendant.

MALONE AND WIFE V. TOOHEY AND WIFE.

This was an action of slander, the damages being laid at £30. The slander declared upon was alleged to have been uttered by the female plaintiff to the female defendant, and consisted of accusations of robbery and perjury. Shortly after the case was opened, an arrangement was come to between the parties. The plaintiff agreed to withdraw the action, and the defendants to withdraw the words complained of, the present settlement to be a bar to any future actions in reference to the matter. Each party to pay their own costs. Mr. Blake, instructed by Mr. Doak, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Mr. R. B. Smith, for the defendant.

ASHEN V. FLETCHER.

Plaintiff sought to recover £30 damages for excessive distraint. The plaintiff had been a tenant of the defendant, and on the 22nd of October the defendant issued a distress warrant for £12 13s. 4d for rent then due to him by the plaintiff. The plaintiff's case was that the amount of rent due at the date on which the distress warrant was issued was £9 13s. 4d., and that the defendant had levied on goods to a greater amount than was necessary to satisfy the defendant's claim. Verdict for the defendant. Mr. Stephen, instructed by Mr. Davis, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Butler, instructed by Mr. Rolin, for the defendant.

FRANCIS V. KING.

Plaintiff claimed £25, as commission on the sale of the ship Esk. The fact that the ship had been sold by the defendant to Mr. J. Manning, jun., through the intervention of the plaintiff, was not questioned. Defendant stated that the plaintiff had represented himself as having a pecuniary interest in the sale of the vessel, and that he had never agreed to pay commission. His Honor was not satisfied that there had been any contract to pay commission. Plaintiff was nonsuited.

The business of the Court, for the present year, then closed.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Monday.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Evans, Dangar, Pearce, and Hunt.

Forty-six persons were brought in custody before the Bench; of this number one was remanded and twelve were discharged.

Nine persons were fined 5s. each on conviction of having been found drunk in public places; and eight were fined 10s. each for disorderly conduct while intoxicated.

Edward White, Mary Ann Simpson, and William Watts were fined 10s. each, for having in public places made use of obscene language. John Jones and Elizabeth Young, for similar misconduct, were fined 20s. each.

Mary Ann Williams and Martha Robinson were fined 10s. each, and Ann Ballard 20s., for riotous behaviour.

John Clarke, apprehended on suspicion of having stolen some lead piping found in his possession, and being unable to satisfy their Worships respecting it, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Ellen King and Anne Goodwin were sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days, Elizabeth Shiels and Susan Graham two months, Joanna Hunt and Mary M'Creevy three months, as idle and disorderly persons, having neither fixed abodes nor lawful means of support.

On the summons paper were thirteen cases, of which one was dismissed, two were postponed, and other two were struck out. John Mulholland was found guilty of having made use of indecent language, and for his offence was fined 5s.; Frederick Gale was fined 10s. for being at an illegal distance from his cab. Richard Smith was fined 2s. 6d. for obstructing a thoroughfare with his omnibus and refusing to remove when required. Sarah King was fined 20s. for having assaulted Mary Hirst. William Johnstone was found guilty of allowing music and dancing on his premises, being a publican, without having first procured the permission in writing required by law, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of £5. In three cases under the Masters and Servants Act orders were made for payment of wages.

Mr. Smart's gallery of oil paintings, which is open to the public (we believe) on the first Saturday of every month, will be open, as will be seen by our advertising columns, every day, during the holidays, at 1 o'clock.

Irish Wit.—A gentleman of the bar in Ireland walking with a friend who was extremely precise in pronunciation, the latter, hearing a person near him say "curosity" for "curiosity," exclaimed, "How that fellow *murders* the English language!" "It isn't murder; its maiming," said the other; "he has only knocked an 'i' out."

A Pair of Heroes!—Two very gallant sons of Erin, being discharged from service, were rejoicing over the event with "a wee taste of the cratur," when one, who felt all the glory of his own noble race, suddenly raised his pot above his head, and said, "Arrah, Mike, here's to the gallant ould 69th—the last in the field, and the first to leave it."—"Tut, tut, man," said Mike; "ye don't mane that. You mane," and he raised his glass high, and looked lovingly at it, "here's to the gallant 69th, equal to none!" And so they drank.

The Language of Disappointment.—"She isn't all that my fancy painted her," bitterly exclaimed a rejected lover; and "worse than that, she isn't all that she paints herself."—*American Paper.*

An elderly lady has lately bequeathed £10,000 to Mr. Home, the spiritualist.

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MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF SYDNEY.

A MEETING of the Municipal Council of Sydney was held at the Town-hall, Wynyard-square, yesterday afternoon. There were present his Worship the Mayor (in the chair), and Aldermen Oatley, Butler, Chapman, Speer, Smail, Caraher, Steel, Renny, Moore, Macintosh, Bradford, Woods, and Sutherland.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council were read and confirmed.

REPORTS.

Alderman OATLEY brought up the following reports:—From the By-laws Committee, recommending the appointment of an omnibus stand in Pitt-street; from the Finance Committee, recommending the adoption of the statement of proposed salaries of the officers of the Municipal Council for the year 1867; also from the Finance Committee, in reference to charges made against the Corporation.

PETITIONS.

Alderman CHAPMAN presented a petition from 156 ratepayers of the City of Sydney, praying—first, that the salary of the Mayor should for the present be withheld; second, for the reduction in the working expenses of the Corporation; and lastly, that the Mayor should be elected by the citizens.

Petition received.

Alderman RENNY presented a petition from cab proprietors, praying for a reduction of fees.

Referred to the by-laws committee.

Alderman WOODS presented a petition from certain residents in Parker-street, praying that a sewer may be laid from the Haymarket to the watchhouse.

Petition received.

FINANCE.

Alderman OATLEY moved,—"That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman RENNY, and carried.

SALARIES.

Alderman OATLEY moved,—"That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending that certain sums be voted for salaries to the officers of the Corporation for the year 1867, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman RENNY.

Alderman SPEER moved as an amendment,—"That the various items be taken seriatim."

The amendment was seconded by Alderman SMAIL.

After some conversation, Alderman SPEER withdrew his amendment, with consent, and moved instead,—"That the Council form itself into a committee for the consideration of the salaries."

It was urged by Aldermen OATLEY and SUTHERLAND that as the matter had already been fully discussed in committee, there was no necessity for again going into committee upon it.

Alderman WOODS thought it would be ridiculous to form themselves into committee again for the consideration of the salaries, and moved,—"That the items be taken seriatim," at the same time, he would not pledge himself not to support the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee.

Alderman MURPHY regretted that Alderman Speer had not adhered to the first amendment; he did not wish the citizens to have occasion to say that the Council passed the salaries in a hole and corner manner; he seconded the motion of Alderman Woods.

Alderman OATLEY objected to both amendments, and considered that it was merely child's play on the part of the Council to go into committee again, it had been argued that by going through the items seriatim the public would know which of the aldermen voted in favour of a reduction of the salaries, and which of them did not; but the same thing could be done, if aldermen voted against the adoption of the report.

The amendment of Alderman Woods was put and lost; the amendment moved by Alderman Speer was also put and lost. Alderman Oatley's motion being carried by a considerable majority.

Alderman MOORE moved,—"That the tender of George Orchard for the construction or a portion of a sewer along the course of the Tank Stream, between Hunter and King streets, be accepted."

Seconded by Alderman RENNY, put, and carried.

Alderman MOORE moved,—"That the sum of £300 be placed on the estimates for 1867 as a salary for a cashier and book-keeper in the City Treasurer's department."

Seconded by Alderman RENNY.

Alderman OATLEY opposed the motion on the ground that no application for the appointment of such an officer had been made by the City Treasurer, nor had the matter been considered at all in committee.

Alderman MACKINTOSH thought there was a sufficient number of officers already, and if a reorganisation of the establishment was made, it would be found that the appointment of such an officer was not necessary. He moved,—"That the matter stand over for three months."

Alderman CHAPMAN seconded the amendment.

Alderman STEEL was surprised at the course taken by Alderman Moore; he considered the appointment was not necessary; aldermen had entire confidence in the City Treasurer, and the whole of the duties of the office had been carried on in a satisfactory manner; and it was the duty of Alderman Moore, considering his position, to curtail as much as possible the expenses of the Corporation.

Alderman MOORE explained why he had put the motion on the paper so early; he had been informed that Mr. Lord's reply to Mr. Carroll's letter would have been ready last week; but as Mr. Lord had not yet brought up a report in reply to the letter, he would, with the permission of the Council, withdraw his motion.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

Alderman MOORE moved,—"That a public stand for four omnibuses, plying to and from the Railway Station, be and the same is hereby appointed on the east side of Pitt-street North, between Alfred-street and Circular Quay."

Alderman OATLEY considered the motion appointing a stand was a very necessary one, as the tramway was about to be removed. But if the stand was made to accommodate only four 'buses, the monopoly would be in the hands of one person; and they had a right to give other persons an opportunity of running 'buses as well as the gentleman who had obtained permission to run them. He moved, as an amendment, that the word "four" be omitted, with a view to the insertion of the word "eight."

Alderman MACINTOSH would like to see the right to run omnibuses left open to the public. He moved that the word "four" be left out of the motion, as proposed by Alderman Moore.

Alderman CHAPMAN seconded the amendment moved by Alderman Macintosh.

Alderman SUTHERLAND thought that whoever was permitted to run 'buses to and from the railway should be compelled to meet every train; before the Government had decided on removing the tramway, they had very properly agreed with a gentleman to run omnibuses, but they bound that gentleman to meet every train, and if others were permitted to run 'buses they ought to be bound in a similar way; at the same time he would not interfere with the right of any man. There were some times but two or three passengers coming by the train, and he feared that if they left it optional with bus proprietors, they would not run their 'buses to those trains, and the public would suffer.

Alderman OATLEY said there was no doubt that any person applying for permission to run omnibuses would have to make an agreement with the Government; and they would bind any person to the same arrangement as that already come to with one individual.

Alderman CARAHER thought if an unlimited number of omnibuses were allowed to run along Pitt-street, they would have endless complaining; and he considered that the motion as originally moved was all that was necessary.

Alderman STEEL thought the best way to get civility from the 'busmen was to leave the competition open.

Alderman WOODS had expected that some of the aldermen would oppose in every way they could the privilege which had been granted to him of running 'buses to and from the railway station.

Alderman OATLEY considered the remarks made by Alderman Woods were disrespectful to the Council, and were highly disorderly; there was no alderman, he felt sure, who had any personal ill feeling towards Alderman Woods.

Alderman WOODS said that when liberty had been granted to Mr. Howard to run 'buses, the aldermen said nothing against it; he said that whether he run the 'buses or not was a matter of little importance to him, but he could see by the remarks made by previous speakers, that there was great ill-feeling against him in the matter. If any other person had asked for permission to run 'buses it would have been granted by the Council without remark; and the opposition to the motion was simply because he was interested in it.

Alderman CHAPMAN said the first thing they had to consider was whether or not there was sufficient room for the omnibuses to stand. He thought four 'buses would be sufficient for the present; and if they were not found sufficient for the public, they could easily increase the number.

Alderman SMAIL thought that instead of a great number of 'buses being beneficial for the public, they were a great obstruction.

Alderman CHAPMAN explained that he had no ill-feeling whatever towards Alderman Woods.

Alderman SPEER considered the motion was quite unnecessary. But he should object to allowing more than four 'buses to stand at the north end of Pitt-street, as a greater number would be found a nuisance to the shipping.

Alderman MURPHY intended to vote for the amendment, but he should do so without any hostile feeling towards Mr. Woods. He thought they would be doing a great injustice to the 'busmen, to confine the privilege to four 'buses.

Alderman MOORE considered free-trade by far the best, and it would be far better to allow no monopoly whatever. If Mr. Woods were to run good 'buses and charge sixpence, he believed he would be supported by the public.

Alderman MACINTOSH's amendment was put and lost; the amendment of Alderman Oatley was carried, on division, by 7 to 6:—Ayes—Aldermen Steel, Oatley, Moore, Chapman, Murphy, Macintosh, Renny. Noes—Aldermen Smail, Caraher, Speer, Bradford, Woods, Sutherland.

Alderman MACINTOSH moved,—"That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 1st October last, recommending that a four-inch watermain be laid for 500 yards along the Pyrmont Bridge Company's Road, from the Glebe Road, at a cost of £270, be adopted, that the report of the Water Committee, received on the 1st October, recommending that a four-inch watermain be laid on the Botany Road, Redfern, between Marian and Boundary streets, at a cost of £130, be adopted."

The motions were seconded by Alderman CHAPMAN.

After some little conversation, both motions were withdrawn for a fortnight.

Statement of the salaries of officers of the Municipal Council for the year 1867, adopted by the Council yesterday:—

Office.	Yearly Salaries.
Town Clerk	£500 0 0
Assistant	325 0 0
City Treasurer	500 0 0
Two Clerks	650 0 0
Engineer and Surveyor	800 0 0
Horse	50 0 0
District Surveyor	300 0 0
Horses and vehicle	100 0 0
Draftsman (£25 increase)	350 0 0
Apprentice	40 0 0
Improver	80 0 0
Building Surveyor	375 0 0
Forage for horse	25 0 0
Clerk and Paymaster	275 0 0
Clerk	100 0 0
City Solicitor	350 0 0
Officer of Health	250 0 0
Inspector of Vehicles	250 0 0
Assistant	60 0 0
Inspector of Nuisances	300 0 0
Assistant	70 0 0
Clerk of Markets	220 0 0
Two Water Rate Collectors	500 0 0
Messenger	75 0 0
Office Keeper (£4 increase)	30 0 0
Mayor's Orderly	125 15 0
Two Auditors	50 0 0
Mechanical engineer at Botany	300 0 0

LONDON WOOL SALES.

SALE of 1732 bales by Messrs. Jacomb, Son, and Co., 21st, September.

Ex Jason: Arcadia, 10 at 21½d; GAD, 8 at 21d, 2 at 18d; RKN, 3 at 22d, 27 at 21½d; K&W in diamond over Jundaryan, 10 at 26d, 9 at 25d, 1 at 22½d, 2 at 21½d, 2 at 21d; RA in diamond, 10 at 22d, 9 at 18d; JR over [illegible], 5 at 21d, 1 at 15d, 1 at 11d, 2 at 10½d; G&S, 8 at 20d, 4 at 15½d, 1 at 19½d; AP, 12 at 26½d, 2 at 25d, 1 at 18d; RKN, 22 at 22d, 16 at 21½d, 2 at 21d; V&C, 14 at 24d, 2 at 21½d, 1 at 18½d, 2 at 24½d; MYE, 1 at 20½d, 1 at 20d, 1 at 14d; Goonamble, 7 at 19½d; Lamb and Black, 80 at 22d, 5 at 24½d; NC over M Bay, 15 at 21d, 10 at 20½d; C&L, 1 at 21d; WG, 12 at 20d, 25 at 19½d, 13 at 19d, 16 at 18½d, 2 at 14d, 1 at 9d; Bendemere, 22 at 20½d, 13 at 21d; HD, 12 at 20d; BH in square, 15 at 23d; 17 at 22½d; BH, 17 at 21½d, 17 at 21d, 18 at 20½d, 1 at 17½d, 2 at 16d; W over JS, 5 at 21d; M, 20 at 20d, 2 at 19½d; Royds, 26 at 25d, 28 at 24½d, 13 at 20½d, 9 at 20d; LL over Namoi, 40 at 24d, 15 at 23½d, 74 at 23d, 61 at 22½d, 13 at 20d, 11 at 19½d, 3 at 15½d, 3 at 10½d, 1 at 25½d, 1 at 6½d; M over Namoi, 4 at 24½d, 6 at 24d, 6 at 23d, 81 at 23½d, 6 at 22½d, 4 at 21½d, 4 at 21½d, 4 at 20½d, 5 at 9d.

Ex Duke of Sutherland: KD&Co, 10 at 20½d; W over MS, 2 at 18d; M&Y, 6 at 20½d, 1 at 19d; AS, 3 at 14d; K, 1 at 15½d; MC, 8 at 8d.

Ex Great Victoria: Orr over Garranville, 18 at 23½d, 14 at 26d, 3 at 21d, 2 at 18½d; O over Bree, 19 at 22½d; TH in square, 1 at 14d.

Ex Centurion: Orr over Garranville, 12 at 25½d, 11 at 23d, 2 at 22d.

Ex Persia: R, 27 at 21d; WP, 15 at 19d; Boolooroo, 20 at 19½d; GHG, 8 at 22d, 1 at 14d; TBC, 2 at 20d; Cymbro, 11 at 22d; HAP, 6 at 10½d; W, 6 at 22½d; JR, 3 at 22d; MD, 2 at 19d; LR over HG, 3 at 14d; B in diamond, 3 at 21½d; HB, 16 at 16½d; AM, 2 at 16d, 4 at 18½d; RWIS in oblong, 18 at 21d, 2 at 15d; DMC over W, 1 at 15½d; Cundia over DPMK over G, 3 at 20½d; Fan, 2 at 19½d, 1 at 18½d; Bendemere, 8 at 21½d; PC, 2 at 16d; NSL, 18 at 11½d, 45 at 11d, 1 at 7d; I N I S, 23 at 11d; 65 at 14½d; IS over Dera, 27 at 11d, 1 at 6½d; WB, 7 at 11d, 1 at 8½d.

By J. T. Simes and Co., September 24th:—

Ex Nourmahal: AW, 20 at 25d.

Ex J. Duthie: TR over Garwoola, 14 at 25d, 3 at 22½d, 3 at 19d; F. Huth, 8 at 22½d, 2 at 22d, 1 at 16½d, 1 at 16d, 2 at 21d, 2 at 19d; AW over D, 12 at 25d; Clarke and Co over Mantuan, 32 at 20½d, 2 at 16d, 1 at 13½d; WBY over SD, 9 at 19½d; WBY over C, 51 at 22d, 44 at 21½d, 32 at 21d, 2 at 20d, 2 at 14d; Combo over NSW, 6 at 12½d, 6 at 12d; Gamboola, 1 at 13d; EDD, 1 at 20d, 1 at 25d.

Ex Duke of Sutherland: AA over Co, 11 at 23½d, 45 at 21d, 18 at 23½d, 35 at 23d, 16 at 22d, 1 at 21d; FRLM Co in diamond, 11 at 21½d, 15 at 21d, [illegible], scoured, 16 at 26d, 33 at 25½d, 13 at 25d, 1 at 24½d, 1 at 21d, [illegible] 15d, 1 at 12½d; H Bell, scoured, 6 at 25½d; Conway, 2 at 12½d, 10 at 11d, 18 at 10½d, 3 at 10d, 2 at 7½d; Coolootai over A, 1 at 28½d, 8 at 27½d, 10 at 26d, 28 at 25½d; D&Grey, 4 at 25½d; T&B, 1 at 24½d; L, 47 at 25½d; F, 14 at 25½d; [illegible], 12 at 24½d; Cumbing, 2 at 20d; G&X over X, 6 at 24d, 2 at 14½d; Bokhara, 24 at 25d, 5 at 24d, [illegible] at 23d, 2 at 22d, 1 at 21d; XX, 2 at 19d, 2 at 16d, 1 at [illegible]; arrow through heart, 5 at 27½d, 11 at 25d, 10 at 21½d, 13 at 27½d, 1 at 22d, 3 at 19d, 3 at 16d; DR over G over New England, 1 at 25½d, 2 at 23½d, 1 at 24d, 5 at 22d, 1 at 16½d, 1 at 20½d, 1 at 14d; AHB, 18 at 19½d, 7 at 14d, 6 at 9d; 10 in square, 6 at 22½d, 4 at 13½d, 1 at 14d, [illegible], 14 at 23d, 2 at 20½d, 4 at 19½d; DAL, 5 at [illegible], 20 at 11d, 5 at 8d; MCD, 1 at 11½d, 22 at 11d, [illegible]; Logan Downs CY over A, [illegible], 3 at 24d, square, 10 at 26½d; 1st, 5 at 25d.

Ex Nil Desperandum: CMP, 12 at 22½d, 13 at 22d, 20 at 21½d, 5 at 21d; CM over C, 2 at 13d.

Ex Botanist: IWI over Borah, 39 at 12d, 16 at 11½d; DG in triangle, 13 at 22½d, 12 at 22d; PG&Co over E, 5 at 21½d, 2 at 22½d, 3 at 18d, 1 at 16½d; GI, 5 at 21½d, 5 at 24d; G&T, 17 at 22½d, 4 at 24½d, 1 at 23d, 2 at 18d; A in diamond, 1 at 19½d; B, 4 at 16d; F, 4 at 18d; Gordon&Flood, 15 at 24½d, 14 at 24d, 12 at 23½d, 3 at 22½d, 3 at 19½d, 18 at 11d.

Ex Strathdon: T B over double triangle, 11 at 22½d; T in double triangle, 5 at 20d; double triangle over WH, 2 at 22d; BB, 7 at 22d; CP, 3 at 22d, 1 at 20d, [illegible] A in circle, 5 at 21½d, 1 at 20½d; double triangle over C, 5 at 21½d; TCS over L over LL, 7 at 21d; RH over H, 5 at 19½d; TS, 5 at 15½d; double triangle, 6 at 21½d, 5 at 21d, 18 at 20d, 13 at 19d, 6 at 18d, 6 at 17d.

Ex Nineveh: 10 at 24½d, 10 at 24d.

Ex La Hogue: DR over Y, 14 at 28d, 14 at 27½d, 31 at 27d, 7 at 26½d, 3 at 22d, 7 at 21½d; DR over G, 15 at 27½d, 7 at 24½d, 10 at 28d, 24 at 26½d, 24 at 26d, 28 at 25½d, 18 at 24d, 1 at 23½d, 1 at 22½d, 14 at 21d, 1 at 20½d, 9 at 18d; D in oblong, 11 at 22d; SAH over H, 9 at 21d.

Sale of 2349 bales, by Jacomb, Son, and Co., on Tuesday, 25th September.

Ex Duke of Sutherland: ST over Leichardt, 8 at 21d; MM, 3 at 23d; TS, 2 at 18½d; BW, 1 at 15½d; AND, 13 at 24d, 5 at 21½d; CL, 10 at 22½d; JL, 7 at 21½d; JM over M in square, 11 at 24d, 8 at 23½d, 7 at 20½d; Low, 6 at 22½d; JNIS, 5 at 11½d, 2 at 11d; HB in circle, 2 at 24½d, 15 at 24d, 11 at 22½d; Exmoor, 5 at 20½d; TH, 4 at 20½d, 2 at 25½d, 1 at 24d; HJ, 3 at 20d; H in diamond; 15 at 25½d, 1 at 23d; Stanburn Downs, 6 at 25½d, 3 at 24½d; T over WB, 12 at 15½d, 8 at 14½d; C&H, 11 at 12d; NZ, 7 at 11d, 3 at 12½d; TL in diamond, 2 at 20d, 5 at 19½d; JM in diamond, 8 at 21d, 2 19½d; H&C over S, 2 at 21d, 3 at 19d; FC in diamond, 1 at 18½d, GE, 1 at 19½d; S over CH, 3 at 11½d, 1 at 10½d; Barcaldine Downs, 2 at 20d, 1 at 11d; JL with an inverted J between, 5 at 24d, 4 at 22½d, 1 at 19d; W in diamond, 3 at 21d, 11 at 20½d, 2 at 18½d, 1 at 14½d, 1 at 13½d; R over 2, 10 at 21d, 5 at 20d; C, 3 at 23½d, 1 at 21d; AO, 12 at 22d, 1 at 20d; JG, 6 at 20d, 1 at 19d; V in diamond, 3 at 21½d; C&F, 11 at 23d, 2 at 21½d; JA, 11 at 19d; JC, 13 at 19d, 1 at 18½d, 8 at 16d; HB, 10 at 18d; VW, 1 at 23½d, 11 at 23d, 2 at 22½d, 2 at 19d, 1 at 17d; JF over Walcha; 9 at 25d, 1 at 16d; A over PP, 5 at 27½d, 1 at 24d; H over A, 3 at 26d; H over NE, 11 at 27½d, 1 at 19d; W&B in diamond, 13 at 25½d, 1 at 24½d, 3 at 21½d, 1 at 18d; PJR, 14 at 23d, 2 at 19½d, 2 at 18d, 1 at 10d, WDM, 1 at 12d; HKD over Burnett, 2 at 20d, 1 at 18d; 1 at 15½d; W over PB&Co, 3 at 17½d; M&Y, 3 at 11d; LB, 1 at 9½d; WC, 2 at 13½d.

Ex John Duthie: JNC over A, 2 at 24d, 63 at 23d, 1 at 22½d; M'M, 2 at 24½d; P. J. Pigott, 3 at 21d, 1 at 20½d; HMR, 11 at 16d; TTC, 1 at 13d; JNC, 19 at 23d, 1 at 21d, 2 at 20d, 3 at 17½d; JNC over BH, 7 at 23½d, 3 at 25d, 1 at 22d; NE in diamond, 5 at 28d, 9 at 27d, 1 at 25½d, 2 at 24d; C&O, 1 at 25½d, 5 at 24½d, 1 at 23½d; CP, 7 at 24½d, 3 at 24d, 1 at 18d; E, 12 at 11½d, 2 at 10½d, 1 at 7d; GOL, 1 at 11½d; Bendemere, 2 at 14d; — over A, 2 at 24½d, 2 at 14½d, 31 at 11½d, 2 at 9d; J, 4 at 19½d; JS, 8 at 22½d; Ingalba, 15 at 24d, 7 at 21½d, 1 at 20½d, 1 at 19d; JT over M in diamond, 1 at 8d; Laurie, 1 at 13½d; PL, 1 at 8½d; JT over M, 2 at 13d; PF, 2 at 9d; LPD, 4 at 24d; RX, 2 at 15d; JS, 14 at 12d, 12 at 11½d; CPL, 1 at 17d; EM over Maranoa in diamond, 35 at 20½d; JTAPTS, 17 at 23d, 1 at 22d; FG over three legs, 1 at 15d, 1 at 14d; WGW in diamond, 11 at 23½d, 3 at 25d, 1 at 19½d, 1 at 17½d; D in diamond, 11 at 23½d, 3 at 20d, 1 at 19½d, 1 at 17d.

Ex Botanist: MY, 8 at 23½d; Cardowan, 6 at 23d; JB over X, 20 at 17½d; T, 11 at 21d; 1 inverted over S, 17 at 10d; two keys in square, 27 at 25d, 3 at 18½d; F in diamond, 11 at 18d, 44 at 17½d, 1 at 15½d, 6 at 10½d; HB over B, 12 at 20½d 3 at 18d; STC, 2 at 26d; MO&Co, 17 at 20d; JD, 2 at 21d; Roy, 6 at 21½d; FG in diamond, 12 at 18½d; RH, 4 at 20½d; JW, 1 at 16d, 1 at 15½d; W in diamond, 6 at 21½d, 11 at 21d, 2 at 20d; JN, 18 at 11d; EC over TWG; 17 at 21½d; I Field, 7 at 22½d, 4 at 22d, 1 at 17d; JA over Namoi, 4 at 20½d, 1 at 14½d, 2 at 13½d; M. Dell, 4 at 18½d; JHR, 1 at 18d; W, 12 at 17½d, 12 at 17d; KF, 10 at 19d; LT, 9 at 20d, 11 at 18½d; SR, 13 at 18d; KG, 19 at 22d, 1 at 13d; JG, 15 at 16d; JH, 13 at 20d, 1 at 18½d; H, 14 at 21d; 1S, 7 at 20½d; 7 at 20d; WR, 7 at 17½d; FF, 15 at 22, 12 at 21½d; PB, 46 at 21½d, 12 at 21d; BR, 13 at 21d; CF, 9 at 20½d; John, 10 at 22d, 1 at 13½d; AK over Tea Tree, 13 at 21d; D4, 8 at 10½d, 3 at 9d; MR, 4 at 16d; YLB, 2 at 11d, 5 at 7d; TD, 4 at 20½d; BB, — at 19½d; JF, 6 at 19d; Clare Vant, 2 at 22½d; HG, 2 at 21d; LR, 1 at 18½d; M, 2 at 20½d; SNR, 1 at 10d; VLPB, 4 at 9½d, 4 at 8d, 1 at 6½d; E D Barnett, 9 at 22d, 9 at 21½d; C&L, 33 at 24d, 10 at 23½d, 4 at 21½d; P&P, 10 at 21d, 7 at 20d; E Warden, 11 at 22d, 9 at 21d; GB in diamond, 3 at 27d, 10 at 25½d, 13 at 25d, 1 at 23d, 2 at 19d; GBP in diamond, 1 at 27½d, 6 at 24½d; MB, 7 at 22d, 10 at 21½d, 2 at 15d; MT over diamond, 11 at 24½d, 22 at 24d, 17 at 23½d; MB over diamond, 12 at 24½d, 12 at 24d; MO in diamond, 8 at 10½d, 1 at 10d; JP, 1 at 9½d; MC, 1 at 11d; crown, 3 at 13d.

Ex Montgomery: Mt. Hutton, 1 at 25d, 18 at 25½d, 1 at 24½d, 3 at 23d, 2 at 9½d; H. L. & Co., 1 at 10½d; B in diamond, 1 at 14d; H and D in diamond, 4 at 18½d, 1 at 17½d; Green and Co., 1 at 11d.

Ex Valetta (Moreton Bay): Royds, 2 at 25½d, 19 at 25d, 50 at 24½d, 13 at 20½d, Mt. Hutton, 1 at 25d, 10 at 26½d, 15 at 25½d, 1 at 25d, 15 at 24d, 12 at 23½d; JF, 10 at 20½d; JB, 4 at 21½d, 2 at 13½d, 0—7 in diamond, 20 at 19½d, 1 at 18½d; H, 13 at 21½d, 8 at 21d, 1 at 20½d, 2 at 16½d; JK, 12 at 17½d, 1 at 16½d; JJW in diamond, 11 at 17½d, 1 at 17d, 1 at 9d; YL&B, 1 at 15½d, 29 at 21½d, 2 at 23d, 1 at 22d, 9 at 21½d; GE, 8 at 17d, 1 at 11½d; McO&M, 6 at 18½d, SR, 14 at 18d, 1 at 10½d; A&B over G in circle, 12 at 22d; WE, 11 at 20½d; YL&B, 10 at 20½d, 5 at 21½d, 3 at 22d; AB in circle, 6 at 25d, 1 at 19½d, 5 at 19d, 1 at 18d; A over HR, 11 at 21½d, 4 at 20½d; Lowe, 10 at 21½d; JS over Derra, 14 at 11½d; EM over Maranoa in diamond, 32 at 21d, 33 at 20½d, 2 at 19½d.

Ex Persia: INIS, 6 at 11d; MFT, 1 at 8½d; C&A, 1 at 25d; NF, 1 at 12d.

Ex Philosopher: DML, 23 at 10½d; MC, 7 at 9½d, 1 at 8d.

Ex Strathnaver: C&G, 1 at 20½d, 1 at 18½d, 5 at 10d, 2 at 8d, 1 at 6½d.

Ex Young England: HJ, 2 at 13½d; HH, 6 at 6½d.

Ex Centurion: RH, 4 at 15½d, 1 at 6d.

NOVEL FREAK OF A PONY.—On Thursday, a pony belonging to Mrs. Edwards, of the Eleven Halls, Stockton, performed a strange freak by mounting a step ladder leading from the stable to the hay-loft above. A servant going to the stable to look for the pony was surprised to find it missing, and upon hearing a heavy tread above was still further surprised upon finding the animal in the loft looking quite proud of the feat accomplished. The question was, how to get him down; but it was ultimately found necessary to take him through the adjoining range of buildings, and lower him, by a windlass on to some straw.

It was stated, in the Court of Quarter Sessions for the West Riding, that the valuation of that riding is about six millions, and that in eight years it had increased a million and a half, including the boroughs, since the last valuation.

The length of the Atlantic cable, from the point where it leaves Valentia to the spot where it was landed at Heart's Content, is precisely 1,866 miles.

RAILWAY MISMANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—When reading your leading article of December 10th, with respect to the teamsters not finding it to their interests to transfer loading to the railway at Picton, it occurred to me that it might perhaps be occasioned through the gross neglect which so frequently occurs in forwarding luggage from the Picton Railway Station.

About August last Mr. Rendell, of Fitzroy, who is now in my employ, received a portmanteau from Fitzroy via Picton Railway Station which took more than two months to arrive at Hartley, having been stowed away in the goods shed at Picton for about six weeks; and his wife has not yet received three boxes of wearing apparel, &c., which were sent to the Picton Railway Station about October 10th, and the carriage paid on them to Penrith.

The Penrith station master informs me that the three boxes have never been sent to Penrith, and the Picton stationmaster coolly informs the Penrith stationmaster that the only means of tracing them now is by Mr. Rendell getting the receipt of the delivery of the luggage from the carrier, who lives at Fitzroy.

How can it, then, be wondered at that people living south of Picton prefer sending their things by teams to Sydney in preference to the Government Railway.

I know of several somewhat similar instances to those I have named, and if the numerous persons who have been, or may now be, greatly inconvenienced by the non-arrival of things sent through the Picton Railway Station, would only make it known to the proper authorities I feel sure that steps would be taken to prevent such unwarrantable negligence in future.

I am, &c.,

JOHN MACKENZIE.

Bowenfels, December 14th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In this day's *Herald*, the following report appears.

"RAILWAY CHARGES.

"Mr. Lee asked the Secretary for Public Works, pursuant to notice, the following question,—1. What are the reasons that have induced the Government to reduce the charge per rail, on wool from Maitland to Newcastle, from 6d. per bale to 3d., thus practically carrying this commodity 17½ miles for nothing? 2. How many bales are conveyed in each truck. And what is the cost of running such truck?

"Mr. Byrnes made the following reply:—1. The hon. member must be labouring under a misapprehension. Though a general reduction has been made on all the through traffic on all the lines in the rates for wool in bales not exceeding 3 cwt., the rates from Maitland to Newcastle are still 1s. 6d. per bale. 2. The number of bales carried on each truck varies considerably from ten to twenty-two, and we have no means of ascertaining the cost of running each truck."

I believe I can shew that there was no "misapprehension" in the matter.

The distance per rail from Singleton to Newcastle is forty-nine miles, and for conveying wool that distance the Government intend to charge 2s. 3d. per bale.

The distance per rail from Singleton to Morpeth is thirty-four miles; from Singleton to East Maitland thirty-one miles, and for conveying wool this distance (thirty-four or thirty-one miles) the Government intend to charge 2s. per bale, therefore *wool is conveyed from East Maitland to Newcastle (eighteen miles) at 3d. (three pence) per bale.*

The Minister for Public Works says "the rates from Maitland to Newcastle are 1s. 6d. per bale." True, that is the charge, but any person acquainted with the matter knows that little if any wool is placed on the trucks at Maitland.

A proportionate charge would be 1s. 6½d. or 1s 7d. per bale, from Singleton to Morpeth (thirty-four miles), and 2s. 3d. per bale from Singleton to Newcastle (forty-nine miles).

Your obedient servant,

FAIR PLAY.

Sydney, 24th December.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA LOTTERY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In these depressed times, will you allow me the use of your columns to draw the attention of the public to a fact which I do not think is generally known (assuming it to *be* a fact) that on one of the properties included in that celebrated bank lottery,—I think to the North, but am not quite sure—at all events, in this colony of New South Wales,—were alleged to be extensive quartz reefs.

It will be well remembered by the unfortunate proprietors of the bank, that their properties were all sacrificed in the years *preceding* the gold discoveries, when, in fact, the idea of such a discovery had never entered the head of any save a theoretical geologist. The writer, however, of this letter has an indelible recollection (which he has oftentimes casually mentioned), that having been the recipient of thirty shares in the lottery, he subsequently made it his business to inquire of the surveyor who *surveyed* and mapped the estate, the probable or possible value of the prizes he (the writer) had acquired.

I, that same individual, remember *inter alia* his telling me that such and such lots were "mostly reefs of quartz," —speaking of the same as *therefore* worthless! Consequently I never troubled myself to think more about them. Others I have turned to account, and I have still by me, locked up somewhere as valueless, what perhaps may, after all, prove to be far the reverse, now that, since the date when this remark was made, it has turned out that "quartz reefs" in New South Wales are *golden* reefs, if the Bank of Australia had but known it!

What I propose, therefore, is this—that holders of the lottery deeds or titles should unite their interests to procure a competent investigation as to whether they have any such valuable dormant securities or not? I know of no one more competent to initiate such an investigation, or to suggest how to set about it, than Mr. Surveyor German (of Mort and Co.), and hope he will pardon the liberty I take in such mention of his name. I only express my individual opinion, by way of something practical, and to my my personal belief in that gentleman's qualification, had I to undertake the business on my own responsibility. It is possible that parties interested may be able to improve upon my suggestions; but as I really believe that something should be done, and as union is strength, I content myself by placing the statement at the beginning of this letter before your readers. The surveyor who made it is dead (whose name I even forget), but, as before said, it was made long before the value of quartz reefs was known in Australia, and in *depreciation*, instead of the reverse, of the value of the lottery lots. Sometimes truth is stranger than fiction.

GT

THE CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS AND THE SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Having seen in the *Herald* a letter on the above subject, I shall be obliged by your permitting me to make the following suggestion, which, if promptly acted on, would probably secure the half-holiday to the chemists' assistants. That they convene a meeting for the purpose of electing two representatives to co-operate with the Saturday Half-holiday Association, which is at present engaged in canvassing various trades.

They can obtain any information from the honorary secretary, and I am sure the Association will gladly help them.

The reason why the drapers' assistants have been so successful, both out here and at home, is simply due to the fact that they have by various means, such as the formation of societies, thoroughly agitated the question. All trades should be active now and earnestly agitate for this glorious reform.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SEA BREEZE.

Sydney, December 18th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—With regard to the letter of "Argent: Nit:" which appeared in your columns on the 18th instant, I am sorry to see so much apathy displayed in the matter by the chemists' assistants.

If they ever intend to make their appeal (to which, I have no doubt, the employers will generously accede) let them do it at once, *before the year is out*, so that we may commence a new year on a new principle.

Let us moderate "Argent: Nit:'s" request by proposing a half-holiday *every other* Saturday, as in our business it is (unfortunately for us) necessary that some one should be always on the premises. I should not think any objection could be raised to this arrangement.

In establishments where more than one assistant is kept, the half the men could take one Saturday, and the other half another, and where there is but one, the master and man could take it alternately.

It may be said by present employers, that when *they* were assistants they did not enjoy the advantages which we now possess with regard to "night's out" at 7 o'clock twice a week. But I would respectfully suggest that this argument may never be raised—to the prejudice of their generosity—against this movement.

A meeting of the assistants could easily be held at a quarter or half-past 10, any night next week; the business would not take more than half an hour or so to discuss. A petition could be drawn out and a subscription made to pay some one (qualified for the task) to call on all the chemists in town and respectfully solicit their signatures to an agreement to commence the half-holiday system on the first Saturday in January, 1867.

Leaving it to some one more in the way of such things than I am to appoint time and place for the meeting, I will conclude my remarks by advising the assistants to communicate with each other at once, and remain

Yours truly,

G. H.

Sydney, December 22nd.

THE SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In the various speeches which your paper has reported on this subject, very few words have been bestowed on the immediate effect of the movement on the working classes of this city; and as this is a matter of considerable importance affecting the comfort and happiness of many a lowly home, perhaps you will kindly afford me space in which to set forth a few thoughts upon it.

I have found, by careful inquiry, that the majority of those who are called the labouring classes do not receive their wages until Saturday afternoon. Upon this large section of our community the closing of all the retail shops at 1 o'clock on Saturday can only be an unmitigated calamity. When the wages are received what shall be done with them? If all, or the majority of the working men, were provident and thoughtful, the matter could be easily and comfortably settled. But living, as most of them do, from hand to mouth, the first call that is made upon their earnings, after receipt, is generally the first that is met; and since the shops are shut, "the clothes must go *for the present*," and since "the public" keeps open on Saturday night, and still invites during a part of Sunday, what wonder if the proprietors thereof step in and divide the spoil, while misery and want are left as the portion of wife and family at home.

On the side of the wives much, too, might be said about the poetry of the Saturday night shopping—the reviving of old experiences—the freshening of tender recollections—&c.—but your space will not permit. Sufficient it is to refer to the fact that many husbands do embrace the opportunity of their knocking off at 4 o'clock on Saturday—to go home, get tea, clean up, and start off with their wives on the shopping expedition.

I would give this holiday to the shopmen most gladly if it could be done without greater loss accruing to others who cannot speak up for themselves. But if it be so, that one side must suffer, it does appear to me that the minority, consisting generally of young men, is better able to do so than the majority, composed as it is principally of women and children.

Let all the working men receive their wages on Friday night, and then the half-holiday would be an injury to no one. But until that is done, my good wishes for the assistants will not permit me to desire for them more than the following, which I believe could be carried out with advantage to all:—

1. That the wholesale shops close at 1 o'clock on Saturday.

2. That all the ladies of Sydney and its vicinity subscribe to the shopping pledge which will close all the large establishments at 1 o'clock on Saturday.

3. That all the smaller shops close at 9 o'clock on the Saturday night, which, if I understand rightly, will be a great improvement on present practice. And,

4. That the employés in these last establishments have a fortnight's holiday in the year, according to the custom in many towns at home.

Apologising for occupying so much of your space,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ATLED.

THE PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—On Sunday afternoon I left Sydney in the New Parramatta River Steam Company's boat Adelaide, and at the same moment (viz., half-past 2) the steamer Black Swan, which is owned by a rival firm, cast off from the next wharf. Both steamers were well freighted with passengers, and both were bound for the same destination. They immediately commenced racing furiously and in dangerous proximity—three yards' distance scarcely separating them occasionally; and this hazardous game was kept up nearly to Long Nose Point, when the Black Swan fell off, apparently to avoid running ashore. The Adelaide touched at Cockatoo Island, and the Black Swan was thereby enabled to secure an advantage in favour of being first into Hunter's Hill Wharf. But on leaving Cockatoo the Adelaide overhauled her rival, and shortly after rounding Pulpit Point a collision ensued, both vessels being under full steam, and the paddle-boxes continued grazing against each other for a full minute before either boat slackened her speed.

Now, I do not pretend to decide who was to blame; but a collision which might have been avoided occurred—passengers were frightened, and women and children would have perished if one of the boats had sunk. This is not the first collision that has occurred; and it is the duty of the authorities to put down these dare-devil idiotic proceedings without fear or favour, by enforcing the heaviest penalties the law will allow. The boats should not be allowed to start together;—public safety is of more consequence than private dividends.

During the holidays the steamers will be crowded with pleasure-seekers; and those in search of a new sensation should take a trip on the Parramatta River in one of the rival boats.

The prospect of a blow-up or of a terrific smash, with an exciting escape from a watery grave, will add a zest to the excursion quite refreshing, and certainly very cheap.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

LANDSMAN.

THE LOCUSTS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Referring to a letter of "I. C. C.," dated 5th instant, appearing in your paper in answer to the inquiries of "Nemo," on the subject of locusts, previously published, I beg to direct the attention of "I. C. C." and "Nemo" to an article of James Wilson, F.R.S.E., under the head of entomology, on the genus "Cicada," in the Encyclopædia Britannica, page 167, volume 9, last edition, from which it appears that the Cicada is the insect designated in the Greek *tettix* (Tettix), improperly translated grasshopper, and that although "tree grasshopper," from its attaching itself to trees, may be properly applied to the insect in question; yet the true grasshopper is a ground insect and is not to be confounded with the other.

Mr. Wilson, in the article quoted, which is well worthy of perusal, gives an interesting account of the estimation in which the insect was held by the ancients, and of the insect itself, from the deposit of the eggs in trees, to the time we have the perfect "Cicada," or the "tree grasshopper."

I have seen recently, in a gentleman's garden, in the country, the harvest walks (but only where the walks were covered by the umbrageous shade of the trees) perforated with holes, at a distance of not more than an inch apart into some of which I inserted, perpendicularly, a small piece of stick to the depth of upwards of a foot; and, singular to say (at least it appeared singular to me) that from these holes there was not visible, on the morning after they were formed, a vestige (on the surface) of the earth extravasated. I was informed by the owner of the property, a gentleman of great experience in the country, that the insects made their exit from the earth always during the night.

Trusting this reference may be acceptable, and may induce further observation and elicit more information relative to the cicadæ, commonly known as locusts,

I am, yours, &c.,

ANACREON.

P.S.—Let me suggest to you to publish, *in extenso*, that portion of the article on entomology above referred to, in your columns for general information as soon as you have space available.

Sydney, 18th December.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—The *Emu Creek Miner*, December 19th, reports:—On Sunday last, news was brought to the camp that a man was robbed and fatally wounded three miles from the rush on the Lachlan road. The Police Magistrate, with praiseworthy promptness, immediately dispatched two troopers to the scene of the outrage, who had the man conveyed to the township in a cart, his wounds having been previously dressed by Dr. Frame, who had hastened to the scene. From the details of the outrage gathered from the wounded man it appears that he is a German, named Charles Schafft, recently arrived from the direction of the Darling. Having been attracted to these diggings, he was nearing his journey's end, when he was accosted by a man with a bridle over his shoulder. They entered into a conversation, during which the ruffian said he was looking for his lost horse, and would show the German a short cut through the bush to the diggings. Naturally enough this apparently kind offer was accepted, and they proceeded on their way; they had not travelled far until the new acquaintance dropped behind the German. After walking a short distance in this fashion the fellow closed upon his victim, and ere the German was on his guard the cowardly scoundrel, reaching over the poor fellow's shoulder, plunged a knife into his right side, penetrating completely through the cartilages of the ribs, and slightly touching the lung. The German staggered a few yards and dropped, and his assailant then rifled his pockets of £24 in notes, and some silver. The German, recovering from the suddenness of the attack, encountered his would-be-murderer, but got the worst of it. The fellow then coolly said that he was very sorry for what he had done, but did no intend doing so, but he had a wife and family starving; and being a water-carter and having lost his horse, he had to rob. He offered if the German would say nothing about it to give him back half of it, but changed his mind and refused. The German now, with the aid of a stick, was feebly endeavouring to hasten into the diggings to have his wound dressed, it having bled a good deal, when his assailant again followed him, and aimed a heavy blow with a sapling at his head, but missing the head struck his shoulder. Another encounter then ensued, and the wounded man was getting the worst of it, when he became exhausted and was again at the mercy of the ruffian who, being afraid to murder his victim outright, left him, taking his swag away with him. The wounded man after a short rest then tried to make to the diggings, and came across some men, who immediately attended to him, and reported the affair to the police. It was feared on Sunday night that the man was dying: but the medical man attending him states that he is hopeful of his recovery, though the escape was a narrow one. The police are in active pursuit of the perpetrator of this, one of the most cold-blooded attempts at murder ever known.

WHEN AND HOW TO WASH HORSES' LEGS.—"Whenever it is necessary to wash a horse's legs," says Sir George Stephen, "do it in the morning. Most grooms act on a different principle—wash them as soon as the animal comes in. I am satisfied this is a bad practice. When the roads are dirty and the weather wet, and the legs are already soaked, washing can do no harm; but to deluge the legs with water the moment a horse enters the yard, heated with exercise, is to my mind as unnatural and absurd as to jump into a shower-bath after playing an hour at cricket. My plan is a rubbing-down with straw and a dry brush, and the next morning wash as clean as soap and water can make them. Pick and wash the soles as soon as a horse comes in."

STRANGE ANNOUNCEMENT.—The following singular marriage notice is taken from a North Carolina journal:—"By Dr. J. A. Sherrill, at twilight, on Wednesday evening, February 28, 1866, at the house of the bride's widowed mother, Mr. A. A. Gabrile to Miss Lizzie Milligan, after a short but most delicious courtship."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day is as follows:—

	£ s. d.
Brandy	£305 17 10
Gin	378 13 10
Whisky	51 4 8
Rum	227 11 0
Perfumed spirits	1 0 11
All other spirits	85 0 0
Wine	26 0 5
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	32 6 0
Tobacco and snuff	98 7 0
Cigars	28 4 0
Tea	3 9 9
Coffee and chicory	15 17 8
Sugar, unrefined	250 0 0
Dried fruits	29 5 5
Rice	60 7 2
Opium	45 15 0
Pilotage	16 19 8
Dues	2 0 0
Ad valorem	58 5 2
Package charge	30 10 0
Total	£1731 6 7

The Jason, from London, arrived to-day, with a large general cargo.

From Brisbane we have papers to the 22nd. The *Courier* of the 20th reports:

By the returns of the Custom House we learn that the receipts for Brisbane during November, amounted to £9278 4s 9d, and for Ipswich during the same period to £2397 17s 7d. Thus the total amount for the two places is £11,676 2s 4d, which may be regarded as the total trade of this district. Some returns from Maryborough and Rockhampton are also to hand, but they are not complete to the close of November. The receipts at Maryborough from November 1st to the 24th amount to £736 17s 1d, and at Rockhampton from November 1st to 26th they were £4960 18s 1d, a portion of which was duty paid on 2916 oz. 12 dwts. gold exported in the period named.

The returns from the Crocodile Creek diggings, near Rockhampton, continue satisfactory, and cause considerable activity in trade there. According to a late paper, the average purchases of the Bank of New South Wales amount to 436 ounces, and of the Joint Stock Bank to 200 ounces, per week. It is also stated that much gold remains in the hands of diggers; so that the average weekly yield cannot be much less than 800 ounces. In proof of this it may be mentioned that one Bank alone exported 1400 ounces in a period of three weeks. The Customs returns bear out these statements, and show that some 2000 ounces are exported per month from Rockhampton. Part of that quantity, however, is from the Peak Downs Gold-field. The price of Crocodile gold is £3 10s 3d per ounce.

The imports during the month since our last summary have shown no improvement. The only arrival worthy of mention is the Hero, from Batavia, but she only brings a very small cargo, most of which was for Port Denison. The new tariff has a very restrictive effect on our intercolonial trade.

The export trade is now very active, owing to the shearing being in full operation on many stations. The second wool ship of the season has been dispatched from this port, and the third is now rapidly advancing with her loading. Much wool also finds its way to Sydney by the coasting steamers. The clip promises to be the largest the colony has ever produced, notwithstanding that a considerable section of country in the western and north-western districts has suffered considerably from drought. Its effect has been more injurious on the lambing than upon the clip, for most of the proprietors in the districts mentioned took the precaution of moving their flocks when the drought became severe, and thus saved the sheep, although the increase was lost. The drought, however, is now over, and the suffering country has shared in the copious rains which have fallen throughout the colony during the last fortnight. Taking the colony generally, with the exceptions mentioned, the prospects of pastoral affairs are satisfactory. In addition to the exports of gold mentioned, the only other considerable item is that of timber. Three colonial vessels have sailed with full cargoes of cedar. Owing to the high prices of fat cattle ruling, the exports of salt beef have fallen away to a mere nothing, and most likely will not increase until the end of summer, when suitable stock will be more plentiful. From this cause, and the fact that fat cattle have depreciated in the New Zealand markets, our exports of cattle to that colony have also decreased, but we look for an improvement in this respect in the autumn and winter.

General business remains much as it was at the departure of last mail, although a very gradual improvement is taking place. The demand for station supplies has not yet become general, and will hardly do so before the commencement of the new year. As might be expected, the demands are principally confined to the leading articles of daily consumption. There have been no failures of consequence during the month.

In the import markets the changes have neither been numerous nor important. As stocks diminish prices show a hardening tendency, but great advances are checked by supplies from the adjoining colonies. Bulk ale is very scarce, and the market is dependent on importations from Sydney and Melbourne. Favourite brands command full rates, but second and third class qualities are all but unsaleable. There is an increasing demand for bottled ales, and known brands meet with ready sale. Bulk porter (English) is neglected—the lower-priced brands having the preference. There is only a trade demand for bottled porter. In spirits there is no change to note, either as regards prices or requirements. Counter and ration sugars have been scarce throughout the month, but prices have not advanced. Some considerable sales of sardines, salmon, oysters, lobsters, and 1 lb. herrings have been made at quoted rates. For oilmen's stores generally there is good inquiry, but no advance has taken place in prices. Full weight sperm candles are scarce, and are asked for. A shipment sold by auction, as damaged, realised full rates. Light weights are plentiful, but are not sought after. Some good trade sales of teas have been effected, in which prices show a hardening tendency. Salt fish, of which the market was quite bare, is now better supplied, and both cod and ling are obtainable at 6d. Oysters, in tins, are rather lower, and sales have been made at 12s. In other articles of groceries there is no change to note.

There have been good supplies of flour, but not in excess of requirements. Prices remain steady, at quoted rates. For other articles of agricultural and farm produce there is not much demand, except for maize, which is very scarce. A cargo arrived in the bay to-day from the Clarence River, and another is daily expected. Late sales have been effected at 4s 6d per bushel. This is an apparent reduction, but it must not be forgotten that the standard bushel as fixed by law is 56 lbs., in place of 60 lbs., which trade-custom formerly fixed as the standard. Hay is immovable; both lucerne and oaten are more than supplied, and are difficult to quit. Oaten of local growth is abundant at £6 per ton. Potatoes are plentiful, with little demand. Growers are selling at £5 per ton.

The directors of the London-Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance Company (limited) have issued the following report:—

The directors have much satisfaction in being able to report most favourably upon the steady progress and prosperity of the operations of the company. By the arrival of the July mail from Australia, the accounts have been made up to the 30th June, and have been since audited by Mr. Ball (of the firm of Quilter, Ball, and Co.), the company's auditor, showing a net profit for the half-year of £19,457 17s 1d, after deducting interest on debentures, &c., rebate, and all expenses. The directors have, therefore, decided on paying an interim dividend for the half-year, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum (the highest allowed by the articles of association), which will absorb £8750, and to carry forward the balance, £10,707 17s 1d, to the profit and loss account, to be dealt with at the general meeting in April next. The very satisfactory results of the last half-year's business, and the steady and increasing progress of the company, are facts which enable the directors confidently to recommend the company's debentures (carrying interest at 6 per cent. per annum) to the notice of the public as a most unexceptionable security for investments—the issue constituting a first charge on the company's property, and being limited to, and secured by, not only the amount of the uncalled capital of the company, but also the whole of their registered mortgages and other securities in Australia. The dividend, free of income-tax, is made payable on the 3rd of November, and the warrants will be forwarded in due course to those shareholders whose names appear on the register on the 25th October, from which day until the 31st the transfer books will be closed."

The following is Messrs. Stables, Straker, and Co.'s circular, dated London, October 16:—

Owing to the difficulty experienced in getting manifests from the Customs, in consequence of the late clearance of several vessels—more than one-third the number recorded in the tables having cleared in the last week of our statistical month—we were compelled, unwillingly, to delay publication until the present date. The Australian, for Sydney, which cleared on the 6th instant, should properly have entered into our present accounts, but up to the last moment we had received so small a portion of her manifest (only the bonded goods) that we decided to defer her particulars until the supplement, rather than present them in a form which could only mislead subscribers. The dutiable goods on board were chiefly as follows:—(subject to further information)—Tobacco, 4018 lbs.; brandy, 5665 gallons; rum, 6298 gallons; geneva, 3440 gallons; white wine, 3875 gallons; beer (in glass), 123 barrels; beer (in bulk), 54 barrels; sugar, 200 cwt.; saltpetre, 60 cwt.

Shipments in the aggregate again show an upward tendency, the Sydney exports alone being represented by totals nearly double those of the preceding month; indeed, if the cargo value of the Australian were included, our figures for this market would be fully doubled. Victoria values are again downward, this colony and Tasmania presenting the only instances of a decline on the previous month. The gross totals amount on the present occasion to £982,628, against £822,867 for August-September, being an increase of £159,761.

	Sept.-Oct.	Aug.-Sept.	Increase.	Decrease.
Victoria	£337,892	£407,212	—	£69,320
Sydney	234,533	145,092	£89,441	—
Queensland	88,541	29,662	58,879	—
Adelaide	137,351	65,456	71,895	—
Tasmania	12,735	35,825	—	23,090
New Zealand	191,576	139,620	51,956	—

The extent to which the enhanced shipments successively reported since January last have affected our comparisons with former years, will be readily seen by the subjoined statement of declared values to the various colonies for the first nine months of each year since 1860, wherein we show an aggregate increase of upwards of £800,000 this year over the corresponding period of 1866; all the markets partaking, more or less, in the advance, excepting Sydney, which has declined to the extent of £312,000. New Zealand values, which showed a considerable decline at the corresponding date last year, have fully recovered, and are now fractionally above those of 1864:—

Nine Months ending October 6.	1866.	1865.	1864.
	£	£	£
Victoria	4,154,475	3,755,244	3,339,875
Sydney	2,059,548	2,311,297	2,155,419
Queensland	415,603	399,380	[illegible]
Adelaide	1,149,528	1,068,474	715,751
Tasmania	164,998	122,237	193,635
New Zealand	1,435,151	1,077,810	1,429,794
Grand total	9,389,104	8,745,442	7,830,386

Nine Months ending October 6.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
Victoria	£4,177,166	£3,628,951	£3,919,197	£4,208,760
Sydney	2,224,324	2,440,634	1,760,713	1,860,944
Queensland				
Adelaide	735,135	742,956	666,200	631,021
Tasmania	226,485	186,801	133,183	293,843
New Zealand	1,313,683			
Grand total	8,676,793	6,999,342	6,479,293	7,001,467

According to Messrs. Gorbaniet and Co. the cargo of the [illegible], from Rotterdam, in September, consisted of 12,785 red and 1000 green cases geneva, and 200 boxes candles, for Melbourne, and 4000 red cases geneva, for Sydney.

From Charente we learn the cargo of the Olivier and Madeleine (Bordeaux to Sydney, 7th August) as follows:—Brandy, 168 casks and 1385 cases; claret, 76 hogsheads and 1208 cases; champagne, 111 cases; cordials, 246 cases; sardines, 1763 cases; sugar, 159 cases; candles, 40 cases; beans, 200 barrels; prunes, 120 cases; oilmen's stores, 400 cases. This vessel took also an assorted cargo for New Caledonia. From the same source we learn the Monday (Bordeaux to Melbourne, 20th September) had—Brandy, 101 casks 4021 cases; claret, 50 hogsheads 102 casks and 2341 cases; champagne, 6 baskets and 455 cases; prunes, 110 cases; candles, 50 cases; sugar, 74 cases; cheese, 22 cases; biscuits, 1000 No. and 104 packages; cordials, 150 cases; preserves, 121 packages; sardines, 904 cases, and sundries. This information appeared in our supplementary circular of 28th September, since which date we have been advised of the Ville de St. Lo's clearance from Charente (11th instant) having 92 hogsheads 408 quarters 22 octaves and 1024 cases of brandy, 50 cases of champagne, and 130 cases of sardines, for Melbourne; 87 hogsheads 132 quarters and 700 cases brandy, for Sydney; and 128 hogsheads 1180 quarters and 2550 cases brandy, port undistinguished.

The same firm writing on the 26th October, state:—

Our supplementary circular records the clearance of fifteen vessels since the close of our statistical month, of which number eight are for Melbourne, two each for Sydney and Adelaide, and one each for Auckland, Nelson, and Wellington. So far as we can judge from the incomplete state of several of the manifests, the cargoes in most instances are within the average.

In addition to the ships named in the tables, the Christiana Thompson and the William Duthie, cleared for Sydney, the Harrowby for Hobart Town, and the Countess Russell for Otago, the day previous to closing, consequently we have been unable to obtain any official particulars of their cargo. No departure has taken place for Queensland since our last. The City of Dunedin cleared from Liverpool on the 13th, but has gone round to the Clyde, where she is now on the Otago berth.

A considerable parcel of late entries having come up per Electric, for Auckland, affecting nearly all our columns, we have thought it desirable to classify them in the tables on a separate line. Subscribers will understand they are in addition to the items per that vessel quoted in our circular of the 16th instant.

Messrs. G. F. Davis and Sons, of London, report as follows, under date October 1:—

Though our tobacco market was not quite so animated as during the month of August, yet we are enabled to report a very fair business last month. This remark applies more particularly to American tobacco, the transactions in which differed very little in character from those of the preceding month. The business done was mostly in strips of old import and of the better descriptions; and in these the transactions were decidedly in favour of buyers, sales having been effected at prices considerably lower than had been refused for the same goods not long since. From this circumstance it may be inferred that holders are very anxious to get rid of their stocks—a prevalent feeling, which should not excite any surprise—there being abundant reason why holders should desire to realise if they can at present prices. As to the common classes of strips, the same stagnation prevailed during September that has characterised the trade in these descriptions of tobacco for several months. It may be said that they were in no request; and it is hard to say what reductions from the prices now asked holders would be willing to submit to effect a clearance of their stocks if purchasers offered, though some little confidence may be created by the unfavourable character of the small portion of the late import which has yet been sampled. It would, however, be imprudent, as it certainly is premature, to offer an opinion upon this matter at present, for the quantity sampled is too trifling to enable a correct judgment to be formed as to the quality of the bulk of the import. We have heard it stated that it is inferior to that of last year, but we think that extremely improbable and hardly possible. The navy contract last month amounted to about 80 hogsheads of Virginia leaf. The New York circulars for September represent business as brisker in that market in the earlier part of August than in the preceding few months; but towards the end of August the want of desirable qualities produced slackness. The sales were almost wholly confined to new leaf. There was no improvement in prices, factors being anxious to quit stock, and buyers insisting upon lower rates, even though the close of the German war and given a slight impulse to the trade. As stated in our last circular, the arrivals here of Western strips to the 1st September exceeded 3200 hogsheads, and during last month there was a further arrival of 1600 hogsheads, so that the arrivals to this port hitherto this season amount altogether to 4881 hogsheads; and a futher supply is on the way hither. By this it will be seen that the estimates already given in some quarters are very far from being correct, and are only calculated to mislead, without producing the desired effect; for it is manifest that they can have been put forward only by parties having a great interest at stake. We may here observe that the quantity of strips put up in the West is much more likely to exceed double the estimate already given than to fall short of that amount. The latest accounts from the United States regarding the growing crop are not quite so satisfactory as the former reports, but this was to be expected. In the most favourable seasons some casualties occur to blight the planters' prospects here and there, and as these are habitually exaggerated by interested parties, we are not disposed to attach much importance to the sinister reports about the growing tobacco crop recently transmitted from the United States. The last accounts lead us to believe that it will be a good average crop, as regards both quality and bulk. For export purposes there were several inquiries last month, and some few orders were executed, with every prospect of some further quantities being soon taken for the same purpose. The arrivals during the past month were 1835 hogsheads, the deliveries 1113 hogsheads, leaving the stock 25,076 hogsheads, or 4542 hogsheads more than at the corresponding period last year. In Turkey, of the better descriptions, there was a fair business transacted, but the bareness of stock of those classes prevented large sales. Macedonian, when leafy and colouty, was freely taken, but the greater portion of the existing stock is only of medium quality. Greek was not so much inquired after:—Paraguay: About 350 bales were sold at auction on the 20th ultimo, the greater portion of which was only of very medium quality, but brought fair market rates, in consequence of the stock now on sale being much more limited, and the prospects of further quantities coming forward being very uncertain. German, both for cutting and cigar purposes, was freely taken. Columbian, Carmen, &c., were again taken pretty freely, both by the home trade and for exportation. In Java there was a fair business transacted, several parcels previously rejected having found buyers, though at reduced rates; and really fine sorts were in good demand, but with difficulty met with. For Hungarian there was hardly any inquiry. Porto Rico, not being liked by the trade in this country, is seldom or never inquired for; there are several large parcels of it now offering. Havannah was dealt in only to a moderate extent, in consequence of the bareness of stock and the bad assortment offering. Havannah cigars of desirable descriptions sold pretty freely, but for the ordinary and medium sorts the demand was very moderate. Manilla cigars and cheroots of light weight, of which the market is very bare, were in good demand, but there is a large stock of heavy goods, which are very unsaleable, even at much reduced rates. In Manila tobacco the transactions were limited, but the arrivals were large, viz., 1945 bales, per Madagascar, which for the present are not offered for sale, and further quantities are expected. San Domingo was taken pretty freely, the trade having turned their attention more to it, in consequence of the limited supply of other substitutes. Arracan is still neglected. Roumelia, of fine quality, in demand; but little, if any, remains on sale. Japan sold again at auction on the 30th ultimo, at extraordinary rates, which, taking quality into consideration, were far above those realised on the 29th August. In Algerine there was only a moderate business transacted. Brazil was not much inquired for. Cuba and Yara were in moderate request. Dutch was taken to a fair extent. Negrohead and Cavendish: The former was not much inquired after, but in the latter there was a good business done, though, in some instances, at much reduced rates. Stalks were in good demand, and smalls were rather more in request.

DUST.—A few Sabbaths since Eda was, at her own request, allowed to go to Sabbath school for the first time, and there she learned the startling intelligence that she was made of dust. Little Eda's mind was full impressed with the importance of the great truth, as was evinced by her frequent reference to the subject in the shape of questions answerable and unanswerable. This morning, however, she propounded a *stunner* which "brought down the house." Intently watching her mother sweeping, as if to learn the art she must finally practise, saying not a word, her eye rested upon the little pile of dirt accumulated by the mother's broom. Just as the dirt was to be swept into the street, the little philosopher burst forth with: "Ma! ma! why don't you save the dust to make some more little girls?"—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*

AN OBLIGING BROTHER.—A man named Collignon and his sister, Rosalie Pouillot, were tried at the Court of Assizes of the Seine, for the murder of a young girl, aged nine years, the stepdaughter of the latter prisoner. A locksmith, named Pouillot, residing in the Rue de Reuilly, being left a widower with a boy and girl, the latter, named Celina, had married the woman, although several years younger than her, with the object of giving a mother to his children. The woman, who had formerly been for some years in a reformatory institution for previous misconduct, was of a cruel and jealous disposition, and the presence of her step-children soon became a continual subject of quarrel between her and her husband. She had forced the father to put the boy, aged twelve, out as apprentice, and the girl, who remained at home, frequently bore traces of the ill-treatment of her stepmother. The woman at length carried her hatred so far as to determine to get rid of the child, and for that purpose obtained the assistance of her brother, an idle and dissolute man, a bookbinder without work, and who had abandoned his own wife and family. On the 21st of April last, Collignon went to his sister's house by agreement late in the evening; the husband Pouillot had already gone to bed, being much fatigued, and Collignon then taking the girl Celina with him under the pretence of buying her a cake, threw her into the Seine from the Pont Napoleon at Bercy. On the following day he acknowledged the crime to one of his acquaintances, who gave information to the police, and the man and his sister were arrested. The body of the child was found in the river some days later. The accused being now brought up for trial, several of the witnesses described the unfortunate girl as of a charming disposition, and as working at home like a young woman; she was also much attached to her father, who appeared to be a well-meaning man. The prisoner Collignon could have had no interest in committing the crime, and had no doubt only done so at the instigation of his sister. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty" against both the accused, admitting extenuating circumstances for the woman alone. The Court then condemned Collignon to death, and the woman Pouillot to hard labour for life.

CHEAP AND INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE CHOLERA.—The *Chiesa Cattolica*, a clerical paper published at Naples, gives the following as a cheap and infallible remedy for the cholera:—"Apply to the abdomen a picture of St. Joachim, the glorious father of the Holy Virgin. This remedy is unfailing. The malady rarely attacks a person so protected; if it does, it is immediately cured. God sends us the cholera to punish us for our sins; but St. Joachim drives it away. One trial only solicited!" The Italian journals state that at Torre Annunziata, near Naples, some women of the lower orders a few days back carried statues of the saints in procession to obtain from Heaven a cessation of the cholera.

An old stable with 100 infants in the horse-troughs and hay-cribs is rather a novelty, but is to be seen in the locality of Union-street, Borough Road, London. The work has been undertaken by the Rev. George Adlington, who has secured an old stable to form a nursery, and has fitted it up for taking care of the young children of women obliged to go out to char or work away from home.

The *Sussex Gazette* states that Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald has declined the governorship of Bombay.

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THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES FROM THE *TIMES'* POINT OF VIEW.

(From the Times, October 16th.)

THE progress of our Australian Colonies is rather curiously illustrated in the letters from those countries which we published yesterday. In these creations of yesterday the people are already occupied with questions supposed to be incidental only to ancient systems of civilisation. To read the correspondence from Melbourne and Sydney, one would imagine that both Victoria and New South Wales were over-peopled States, embarrassed with social difficulties, and anxious to efface the consequences of old-fashioned errors, if they could only see how. The questions engaging the public mind at the Antipodes are precisely such as might have been discussed at our own Social Congress or taken up by our own domestic reformers. The Voluntary system in religion; the price and supply of food; the Game Laws; intramural interments; Paving Acts and water supplies; workhouses; industrial schools and juvenile reformatories—these are the subjects of agitation and legislation in communities not fifty years old. Only in the matter of income and expenditure do we recognise the features of political youth. Not but what money is "tight" at Melbourne, and railway debentures rather unmarketable at Sydney, but still the "resources" of the new territory are regarded as practically unfathomable, and the future wealth of the country as boundless. In New Zealand the colonists are almost vain of their expenditure, and of the ease with which they can sustain a rate of taxation greatly above that of the mother State at home. There is but a single touch to remind us of primitive or pastoral life, and that is in the special legislation against cattle-lifting, bespeaking both the importance of flocks and herds and the uncontrollable instincts of caterans.

Perhaps it will be asked what the Australians make of the Voluntary system in ecclesiastical matters, and how it answers when freely practised. The fact is that it is not answerable exclusively for the state of things existing, since a considerable subvention for the purposes of religious worship is contributed by the State, but in so far as it affects results these are somewhat remarkable. The various denominations of Nonconformists appear to fare better than the Church of England—that is, their ministers are better off than Anglican clergymen. Whether they actually receive more or are contented with less, whether their congregations are more generous or only better worked, we cannot say; but it is intimated that, though the upper ten thousand may belong to the Church, they do not support it as they might do. If it is an incident of the voluntary system that work must be done for pay, it is no less so that pay must be given for work. A popular preacher is just as valuable as any other unusually skilled labourer, and is proportionately worthy of his hire. The Dissenting sects recognise the fact, and subscribe their money; the Church congregations neglect the provision, and suffer accordingly.

The food question is exceedingly curious. Five years ago the population of Victoria was barely about half a million, and it is probably under a million now. Yet the colonists are complaining, just as we do, of the price of meat, and are looking in all directions, just as we are, for new sources of supply. Mutton is 7d. a pound in Melbourne, beef 8d., and the charges are thought intolerable. We do not know that the Australians are actually importing jerked beef from South America, but they are pressing all kinds of comestibles into service at home, and have just brought out smoked kangaroo hams at 6d. a pound, said to be very good eating. Above all, however, exactly after our own fashion, they are concentrating their attention on fisheries and pisciculture. Deep-sea fisheries have just been tried for the first time, and, to all appearances, with signal success. We hardly know what to say to "horse mackerel," "squids," and "cuttle-fish," but red and gray mullet, skate, sole, rock cod, and gurnet are certainly no bad things for the table, and would improve a market under any circumstances. The English trout is now thoroughly naturalized in Van Diemen's Land, so that the other colonies can stock their ponds from that source, and salmon will prove a valuable addition to the list. As to the Game Laws, they are based upon the fact to which we have more than once called attention—that game, whether it be property or not, is undoubtedly food, and that as such it should be protected from destruction. Bustard, teal, quail, wild swans, and ducks are sold in Victoria at a less price than butchers' meat, simply because a new law has regulated under severe penalties the pursuit and capture of game.

In Sydney the Parliamentary Session is said to have been distinguished by a remarkable absence of party strife, and an equally remarkable dispatch of useful business. To be sure these happy results become intelligible when we hear that the Opposition is so disorganised as to be incapable of action, and the Government so forbearing as to give it no occasion for interference, but it is strange to observe that these conditions are found peculiarly favourable to the settlement of "social problems." No one, we are told, is disposed to hinder a Government willing to dispose of such questions as these. In this country, we fear, such questions would be about the most difficult of any. We cannot reform our workhouses, or agree upon systems of prison discipline, or come to an understanding upon education of any sort; in fact, we suspect that such subjects would be the very last which any Government anxious for a quiet time would think of bringing before Parliament. They seem, however, to have gone by consent at Sydney, and the town cemetery, too, is to be closed, and the thoroughfares to be put to rights, without half the trouble created here by a small metropolitan improvement.

Only in a new country could we find such views of finance as our correspondence contains. The revenue of New South Wales is now, we are told, "quite equal to the expenditure," and yet, notwithstanding this fortunate equilibrium, there is "a difficulty," and the difficulty has created "an uneasy feeling in trading circles," though no harm has come of it as yet. The simple truth is that the balance referred to with so much satisfaction refers only to "ordinary" accounts—accounts in which the expenditure by no means represents all the money which the people are intending to spend. Besides the regular outlay to be met by the regular income, the colonists want upwards of £500,000 a year for public works—that is, railways and harbours; and for these works they reckon only on borrowed money. The present difficulty arises from the fact that just lately we at home have not been so ready to lend this money as we used to be, and so the Australians, being compelled to borrow somewhere, have had to borrow at home. But the loans had to be paid in cash, and the cash was taken out of the banks where it was lying, and the banks, being so much the poorer, have had to curtail the accommodation available for their customers. The consequence is inconvenience and "tightness" in the money market, and yet nobody dreams either of suspending the works or of providing for them by more direct means.

The New Zealand colonists, while pointing to the magnitude of their revenues and the cheerfulness with which they are raised, lay claim to our sympathies as sufferers, in the matter of debt and liabilities, from Imperial mismanagement. We freely acknowledge the spirit and energy which they have shown in their difficulties, and heartily rejoice in their prosperity; but, if the question were worth reviving, it could hardly be proved either that we were responsible for New Zealand wars, or that those wars were costly to the colony only. On the contrary, we think the British taxpayer has had at least his fair share of the burden, but we should prefer to say no more about the matter beyond recommending the colonists to send home the rest of the troops as soon as possible, and stop that source of expense for the future. With that relief, and with her rising trade, her enterprising population, and her manifold resources, New Zealand will quickly take the rank to which she aspires among the flourishing countries of the world.

THE HONOUR OF BARONETCY AND KNIGHTHOOD CONFERRED BY HER MAJESTY FOR THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

(From the Railway News.)

OUR readers will learn with satisfaction that the eminent services of those engaged in carrying to a successful completion the Atlantic Telegraph have been rewarded by recognition from her Majesty, and that the honours of baronetcy and knighthood have been bestowed upon not less than six of the gentlemen connected with the undertaking. Some account of them, and of the parts which they severally took in the great work, will no doubt be interesting:—

Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., M.P., has the honour of being the first engineer upon whom the dignity of a baronet has bestowed: and it is gratifying to know that the exception to the usual grant of a knighthood has been made in connection with the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph. Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P., was for many years locomotive superintendent on the Great Western line, and is now the chairman of the company. He is a distinguished Freemason, and held in high reverence by the brethren of the mystic tye. He was at one time Grand Sword-bearer of England, and is at present Provincial Grand Master of Wilts, to which honour he was promoted on the death of the late Lord Methuen. He was one of the mortgagees to whom the great ship was mortgaged for £100,000, and when that vessel was sold for £25,000 over and above all liens upon her he was one of her purchasers with a view to employing her in the service from which she has lately come home as popular as she was once decried. Sir Daniel is also a director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and is, wherever practical experience and unflagging energy are required, a most valuable labourer.

Sir Curtis Mirandar Lampson, Bart., was born at Vermont, in the United States. He takes his second name after that great Spanish General who, at the beginning of the present century, and during the struggle for American independence, attracted so much of the admiration of the then struggling British colonists by his efforts to obtain the liberation of the Spanish-American colonies, and so much of public sympathy for his sufferings and ultimate death in the prison of the Inquisition at Cadiz. The early life of Sir Curtis was passed in the hunting and fishing grounds, which, not only in his native State, but in Canada and the Hudson's Bay territory, offered such extensive fields for the gratification of his ardent love of sport. Married in Vermont, he came to England in the year 1834, and permantly settled in this country. In 1848 he took the oath of allegiance, and became a naturalised British subject, and was enrolled among the friends of law and order who in that year did so much to preserve unbroken the public peace. On his arrival in England he engaged in the business of a furrier in Queen-street, Cheapside, dividing with the Hudson's Bay Company almost the whole of the home and foreign trade of this country. Impressed with the value and importance of telegraphic communication with America, Sir Curtis Lampson was one of the earliest directors and shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and, with the exception of Mr. Pender, M.P., and Mr. S. Gurney, he is the only one of the original directors now connected with the old company. His perseverance and close attention to the interests of the Atlantic Company have tended greatly to the final crowning success which has now been obtained. When the first expedition in 1857 failed, several members of the Board proposed to abandon any further attempt, and recommended realisation of the assets and winding up of the concern. Sir Curtis, however, took a totally different view of the matter, foreseeing that if the company did not succeed in proving the case to the public, and showing that telegraphic communication across the Atlantic was possible, the work would be retarded for an indefinite period. He enforced his arguments with so much clearness and sagacity that his colleagues ultimately adopted his views of the case, and the expedition of 1858 was sent to sea a second time, and the success of that year, short-lived it is true, but still sufficiently decisive to establish their case, was obtained. It deserves to be mentioned, to the credit of Sir Curtis Lampson and of the other directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, that though they have devoted to it abundance of earnest and honest labour during ten long years of trial, they have never, from its first establishment to the present day, received a shilling for their services, and that on repeated occasions they have from their own resources provided the means of keeping the organisation of the Atlantic Telegraph in existence when its own proper funds were exhausted. On the reconstruction of the Hudson's Bay Company, Sir Curtis Lampson was elected to the post of Deputy-Governor, and in that position his great knowledge of the trade and his business-like capacity have proved of great value in the management of the affairs of that corporation. Mr. Peabody nominated Sir Curtis Lampson as one of the trustees of the magnificent fund which he founded, and, in conjunction with Lord Stanley and Sir Emerson Tennent, the management of that fund has been such as to realise with the most marked success the wishes and design of its benevolent founder. The new baronet is the owner of a fine estate at Rowfant, near East Grinstead, and the old Tudor mansion, a moated grange, is preserved as an almost sacred trust. Sir Curtis has two sons, both of whom were educated at Cambridge, and who will shortly, on his retirement, succeed to the whole of his business, in which they are at present partners.

Sir W. Thompson, LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, was one of the early directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company in 1856. Previous to joining the board Sir W. Thompson had put forward his theory of the relation which the size of the conductors and insulators in submarine cables should bear to each other, which is now recognised as the true one. Shortly after the cable of 1856 was commenced he discovered that different samples of copper, each supposed to be pure were of different values as conductors of electricity. This discovery, and that of an apparatus for testing the value of conductors of different qualities, where applied to the construction of the 900 miles of cable required for the second expedition of 1858 to make up for the loss in the first attempt, gave it a better conductor by nearly 40 per cent. than the first one, the copper having been selected by the professor according to rules laid down by himself for conductivity. As the time for paying out the cable commenced, difficulties of a formidable character were experienced in the electrical department, and Sir W. Thompson, then being a director, readily volunteered to go out in the Agamemnon as acting electrician of the company, and he also accompanied the ship in the following year. After the cable was laid he remained at Valentia, and perfected that wonderful instrument now known as Thompson's galvanometer, which combines extreme delicacy and simplicity of construction with large visible range of observation presented to the operator's eye. From that time to the present Sir William has been actively engaged on the subject of deep sea telegraphy, and ever by speech and action has exerted himself to the utmost to perfect the system of telegraphic communication. He accompanied the expedition in 1865, and also in the present year, and to his galvanometer, to which are now added some improvements effected by Mr. Willoughby Smith and himself, the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and the public generally, are indebted for the speed of seventeen or eighteen words per minute through the submarine circuit of the cable, instead of the maximum of from five to eight words which was formerly considered practicable. Sir William Thompson is thoroughly beloved by his pupils and friends for his gentle and almost child-like simplicity of manner. At Cambridge he is looked up to as one of the first mathematicians of the day, and the university a short time since conferred upon him its degree of LL.D. He is also a fellow of the Royal Society. After the failure to lay the cable in 1858, Professor Thompson was entertained at a public banquet in Glasgow, the people of that city, to their credit be it said, being the first to recognise honour in defeat.

Sir Richard Atwood Glass commenced life as an accountant in the office of one of the leading firms in the City, and in the course of his professional duties he became acquainted with Mr. Elliot, who had purchased the wire-rope manufacturing works of Messrs. Kupper and Co., of Morden Wharf, Greenwich. In every respect a thorough man of business, an excellent accountant, and possessing vast powers of organisation, he was soon taken into partnership in the business of wire-rope making. Under his able direction the business soon reached to that high position which it had obtained at the time of its being merged, with the Gutta Percha Company, in the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. In the early days of sub-Atlantic telegraphy Sir Richard Glass gave most valuable support to the enterprise by numerous experiments in the manufacture of different kinds of cable. When the provisional committee decided upon the mistaken course—for it afforded no opportunity of testing through the whole length of having the cable of 1857 manufactured in two portions, Messrs. Glass and Elliot undertook the work in London, and constructed 1250 miles at East Greenwich, while Messrs. Newall and Co., of Liverpool, made the other half at Birkenhead. The cables of the present and of last year were made under the superintendence of Sir Richard Glass, and it is a matter of deep regret to all connected with the undertaking that the great exertions and the heavy responsibility which the work entailed have seriously undermined his health, and that in the prime of manhood, and possessed of ample fortune as the fruits of his labours, he should be unable to enjoy the position which he has so nobly and so honourably obtained. Sir Richard Glass has a beautiful estate at Ashurst.

Sir C. Canning is a near relative of Sir R. Glass, and has been associated with him throughout all his efforts for the completion of the cable. He took an active part in the expeditions of 1857 and 1858, and may, perhaps, be said to possess as much practical experience as any man in the world in the laying of submarine cables. His mechanical genius, his cool and collected temperament, never more conspicuous than in the presence of difficulties, and his readiness to meet with suitable appliances any emergency that might arise, have enabled him to render most valuable assistance in carrying out the great project which has resulted in so much honour to himself, to his associates, and to his country. In co-operation with Mr. H. Clifford he succeeded in bringing the paying-out machinery to that state of perfection which it exhibited in the last expedition, and without which, perhaps, all the enterprise and energy of those engaged in it would have gone for naught.

Sir J. Anderson is an officer of great nautical experience, being well acquainted with all the seas of the world. Before he was called upon to take the command of the Great Eastern he was employed in the Cunard service, and latterly commanded the China. When the directors of the Telegraph Company sought an officer of experience in that fleet to command the Great Eastern, and mentioned it to Sir William Cunard that they entertained the idea of engaging the services of Captain Anderson, Sir William at once confirmed their choice by stating it as his opinion that of all the officers in the fleet he was the one most competent to undertake the charge of the great ship in such an expedition as that in which she was about to be engaged. The result has fully shown that neither the directors nor Sir William Cunard placed too high an appreciation upon the merits of Captain Anderson.

While we thus enumerate those who have been most conspicuous in the undertaking it would be manifestly unjust to refrain from making public mention of those who brought to the undertaking equal zeal and great talent by which they were able to render valuable assistance—such assistance as well entitles them to have their name permanently associated with the enterprise. One of these is Mr. John Chatterton, who as manager and engineer of the Gutta Percha Company's establishment, rendered most valuable services in the construction of the cable. Owing to the processes which he adopted for the refining of the gutta percha he has been enabled to bring it to a state of the greatest purity, and it is owing to such material being used as an insulator that the wonderful perfection of the present cable is to be ascribed. When it is considered that a cable of this extraordinary length can be worked by such a tiny battery as can be made out of a lady's thimble, it must be seen how perfect and complete is the insulation, which would be endangered by an imperfection not larger than a pin's point. Again, there is Mr. Willoughby Smith, who may be said to have grown up in connection with the undertaking. Mr. Smith has had great practical opportunities of testing the cable in the course of its progress and manufacture, and his watchfulness and care have been fully rewarded by the result.

Our notice would be obviously incomplete if it did not include the name of Mr. George Saward, who, as secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company since its first establishment to the present day, has rendered to it services of no ordinary value. Through long years of disappointment, and of hoping against hope, he still cherished the idea, and believed that success was possible. In the official inquiries instituted by the Board of Trade on the subject of submarine telegraphs, Mr. Saward, one of the members of the commission, rendered great and valuable service to electrical science. By keeping the company in existence Mr. Saward has enabled holders of the original £1000 shares, which at one time were regarded as valueless, now to realise, by the success of the enterprise, nearly the whole amount paid upon them. This is a result for which we have no doubt the share holders will be very thankful.

THE LATE MR. RAREY, THE HORSE-TAMER.

(From the "Home Talk" of the Home News, October 26.)

THE obituary for the month does not contain any great name, but it holds two names which have been heard of in divers places. One is that of Mr. Rarey, the American, who came over to instruct us in the art of taming and managing horses without brutality. I had the honour of being admitted to his lectures, at a time when they were very costly, and when you were made to promise that you would not reveal the secret of his treatment. This treatment I saw practised upon that fiend in horsey form, Cruiser, and upon several wild beasts of the same character. Mr. Rarey was no quack, and no person could fail to agree with him in much that he urged in favour of the poor horse. This, one of the most inquiring, sensitive, and in one sense delicate of creatures, we hand over for instruction to the coarsest and roughest brutes who bear the name of man, and who terrify, beat, and brutalise him into demoralisation. Mr. Rarey used first to preach the lesson of kindness and patience in a way that commanded the regard of us all. But then he proceeded to deal with the untaught, or demoralised horse. He allowed, of course, that it was necessary to make the animal understand, once for all, that man was his superior, and that he must obey. The mode of making this known to him was then exhibited. The wild horse was turned into the circus, and faced his tutor. The latter approached him gently, and when he turned away, followed him up. The horse kept off, and was either angry or distrustful; Mr. Rarey's perseverance rendered it a matter of small consequence which. At length the late and active American closed, as it were, with the horse, and after a brief struggle, the latter found that he had three legs only, the fourth, usually the off fore leg, being secured by a strong strap, which kept it in a bent position, painless, but crippling. Then the horse flew into a rage, and ran here and there, Mr. Rarey keeping at his mare, and even stimulating his exertions. After a time, the unnatural attitude, and the consciousness of being in the hands of a powerful agency, were too much for the animal. He foamed, struggled a little more, and fell on his side, on the tan of the circus. Then Rarey let him recover himself a little, patted and soothed him, or, if he desired another struggle in order to convince himself that he was beaten, he was allowed to have it. But he usually succumbed with the first encounter. It was strange to see how soon the animal gave way. He ceased to resent Mr. Rarey's touches, and allowed himself to be caressed. After a time the strap was removed, but the regaining liberty did not bring back ferocity, and he rose, accompanied Mr. Rarey about the place, and took food from his hand. The lesson had to be repeated, perhaps several times, but in the end the horse-tamer was always conqueror. The grand proof was in the beast Cruiser, who was the nearest approach I ever heard of to the man-eating horse kept by certain Indian princes. The creature was as savage as a tiger, and he was utterly rough and dirty, because he would not allow himself to be groomed, and he was marked all over with blows which he had received from vengeful grooms. When I first saw him, he had been conquered, Mr. Rarey's devices for getting at him without being murdered having been very bold and clever, but he was in a sad state. When I last saw him, he had been groomed, and his good coat shone, and altogether he was a new beast, "eating, clothed, and in his right mind." There could be no deception here, and I had a private letter from the nobleman who owned Cruiser, assuring me of the genuineness of the conquest. Mr. Rarey (a very modest, resolute, unassuming man) taught a good many people his art, but he did better by teaching them to think for themselves about the horse, and I dare say that many a hasty hand has been stayed by the recollection of what was heard. But, of course, the majority of horses are still ill-treated by the brutes who teach and drive them, and all one can do is to shut one's eyes to daily sights, and hope that compensation will be made elsewhere, both to the horse and to the man.

THE NEW FRENCH BREECH-LOADER.

(From the Times, October 5.)

THIS gun is the invention of M. Antoine Alphonse Chassepot, Head Viewer of Military Arms in Paris. It is a modification of the Prussian needle-gun; the action is the same throughout in principle, but greatly improved in detail. The result is an arm in every respect superior. The opening of the breech is effected, as in the needle-gun, by a plunger, drawn backward and forwards within the cavity of the breech by means of a lever projecting from it, which engages in a notch prepared to receive it when ready for use. In the Prussian gun no special provision is made to prevent the escape of gas past the plunger; this in the Chassepot is accomplished by a triple wad of vulcanised indiarubber placed round the axis of the plunger, behind a steel plate which forms the front of the plunger, and which has a free motion backwards. This plate is driven back by the force of the explosion upon the indiarubber pressing it out so as to fill up the barrel, thus rendering it gastight. Of the three wads forming this cushion, the centre one is more elastic than the upper and lower, but all are harder than ordinary vulcanised indiarubber. The three wads together are about 7-16ths of an inch thick. The gun is fired by a sharp-pointed steel needle, driven by a coiled spring of wire passing through the centre of the plunger. The cocking is effected, as in the Prussian gun, by drawing back the tube containing the needle, but the arrangement is much simplified, and by means of notches ingeniously contrived it can be placed at half-cock. The cartridge exhibits an important modification of that of the Prussian gun. In the latter the fulminate is placed at the base of a papier maché wad on which the bullet rests; the needle, consequently, has to penetrate through the powder before exploding the charge; this exposure to the flash soon injures the needle. In the Chassepot gun the fulminate is at the base of the cartridge, as in the English Boxer cartridge; but in other respects the arrangement is materially different from the Boxer. The fulminate is placed in a flanged copper cap of small size, having two holes at the bottom to permit the passage of the flame to the powder. The cap is placed with its mouth towards the needle, in a paper wad, in the centre of which is a hole of a suitable size for its reception. The flange of the cap resting on the wad gives the necessary resistance to the blow of the needle. This wad forms the bottom of the cartridge. A thin piece of paper covers the end of the cartridge and the mouth of the cap; the needle has only to penetrate the paper before entering the cap. The weight of the bullet is 386 grains, charge of powder 55 grains, the total length of cartridge 2⅛ inches. The diameter of the cartridge is 3-16ths of an inch larger than the bore of the barrel, the latter being ·432 inch, or less than 7-16ths of an inch. The breech end of the barrel for the length of about 3⅛ inches is opened wider than the bore, tapering by steps from ⅛ of an inch at the face of the plunger to the size of the bore, ·432 inch. Projecting from the face of the plunger is a tube 5-16ths of an inch outside diameter and about ⅛ of an inch long, through which the needle passes. The base of the cartridge when in the chamber rests against the end of this tube; between the cartridge and the face of the plunger there is, therefore, an empty space round the projecting tube. The object of this space is to effect the combustion and removal of any portion of the cartridge case that may remain after firing. The wad containing the cap must necessarily remain, and requires removal before the next cartridge can be inserted. The weight of the gun without the bayonet is 8 lb. 15 oz.; the total length 51 inches. The bore of the barrel is ·432 inches. It is rifled with four grooves having one turn in 21½ inches. We have here a close approximation to the system of Mr. Whitworth, whose bore, as is well known, is ·451 inches, the grooves having a turn in 20 inches. The system is not applicable to the conversion of existing guns, and as it is a difficult and costly gun to make, it must be a work of time to obtain the necessary supply for arming the French forces. We have expressed the opinion that this arm is throughout its details in every way superior to the model from which it is imitated, the Prussian needle-gun. When compared with the Snider gun, adopted for the English service, it is behind it in simplicity, rapidity, and freedom from liability to derangement. Its light bullet and small charge cannot equal in range and execution the 530 grain bullet, propelled by 70 grains of powder, of the Boxer cartridge; nor is the cartridge impervious to wet, like the Boxer, which is found to be effective even after being steeped in water for a length of time. On the other hand, this lighter charge enables the French soldier to carry 90 cartridges, weighing no more than the Englishman's 60. This is a point that may well deserve the consideration of our authorities of the War Office.

PIRACY.

THE *Greenock Telegraph* publishes the following letter from a sailor belonging to the crew of the Tornado, and now with his shipmates in captivity at Cadiz. It is dated the 14th instant:—

"You have no doubt heard of our seizure by the Spanish frigate Gerona, off Madeira. I will therefore just let you know a few of the particulars. I was on the watch when they fired into us, but the shot did not strike us. We stopped the engines, and then they boarded us with their boats. I was taken out of the stoke-hole, with nothing on but my trousers and shirt, and these wet with sweat, and put aft on the quarter-deck, and kept there till my teeth were chattering with cold. Some of our men were asleep. Their hammocks were cut down, and when they attempted to put clothes on themselves they got a revolver pointed to their head or a bayonet to their breast. They were driven aft, some of them with nothing on but trousers and shirt, bareheaded, and without shoes, and put in irons. I was not put in irons. They had not enough for us all. They searched the ship, and then sent us all on board the Gerona, except the captain, mate, and engineer, and four stewards. Our boat (the Tornado) was next day sent on to Cadiz, but the Gerona remained off Madeira till the 4th of September. We then sailed for Cadiz, where we arrived on the 7th. We were kept on board the Gerona till the 3rd of October—six weeks—without a shift of clothing, and had only water once during that time to wash ourselves with. The little clothes we had on were never off us during that time, as we had only a mattress to lie on and no covering. During seven nights we had to take the bare decks for it. It was warm during the daytime; but at night, between vermin and cold, we could not sleep. But we have now got part of our clothes, and are shifted to another ship, where we are much better treated. You need not write, as it is doubtful whether I would get your letter. We don't hear a word here about what is said at home about the seizure of the Tornado. We can form no idea as to when we shall get home."

TRIAL OF RISK ALLAH BEY FOR MURDER AND FORGERY.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, October 25.)

BY a letter from Brussels of yesterday's date, we learn that extraordinary interest is manifested in the trial, which commenced on Monday, of Risk Allah Bey, for the double crime of murder and forgery. The prisoner is accused of having murdered, at Antwerp, on the 30th of March, 1865, a young man named Charles Readly, and also of having been the accomplice of one Joseph Ruscovitch in a fraud committed at Brussels by him in forging two cheques drawn on the National Bank of London. Ruscovitch, who has not been apprehended, is also indicted (though not present) for having committed this forgery, and for having endorsed the cheques so forged to a Belgian banker. The prisoner, Risk Allah, now on trial, is a native of the Lebanon, and when a young man came to England, where he studied medicine, and obtained a diploma from the College of Surgeons. During the Crimean war his services were accepted by the Turkish Government, and on his return to England he was appointed honorary medical attaché to the Ottoman Embassy in London, was decorated by the Sultan with the order of Medjidie, and received the title of Bey. In the year 1857 he married a widow named Lewis, whose husband had died in the preceding year, leaving her a fortune of about £25,000. By the marriage settlement a power of appointment by will was reserved to her in respect to this property, but in default of appointment the reversion fell to Risk Allah. She died at Cologne, after having made a will bequeathing all her property to her husband, with the exception of the sum of £5000, which was given him in trust for a young man named Readly on his attaining the age of twenty-one, but in the event of his dying in his minority the £5000 was left absolutely to her husband. This young man, though styled her nephew, was in fact her natural child, though it is not known who was his father. In the early part of 1865 Readly, whilst at Spa, in Belgium, made the acquaintance of a young English lady, made her a proposal of marriage, and referred the lady's friends to his guardian, Risk Allah Bey, at that time resident in London. Whilst at Spa, however, Readly was seized with a sudden and severe illness; and on inquiries being made of the Bey in London, the latter admitted that the young man had been subject from his infancy to epileptic fits. Precisely at this time Readly left Spa to meet his guardian, Risk Allah, at Antwerp, and when in that town he received a letter from the mother of the young lady, stating that, in consequence of his ill-health, she could not consent to his marriage with her daughter. This was about the middle of March. In replying to this intimation Readly stated that he would only accept a refusal from the young lady herself. A few days later the daughter wrote to him saying that the marriage could not take place. Immediately afterwards Readly wrote again to the mother, reproaching her with preventing his marriage with her daughter, and consoling himself with the reflection that there were many opportunities of finding "a speedy and honourable death." On the night of the 29th of March, whilst Readly and Risk Allah were stopping at the Rhine Hotel, at Antwerp, the former was seized with a fit; and it would seem that the Bey remained at the bedside of the young man till an advanced hour of the night. At 7 o'clock in the morning Readly was sleeping quietly in his bed. Half an hour afterwards the Bey, according to his own story, came down stairs from the room which he occupied on the same floor with that of his ward, took some breakfast, and walked about till 9 o'clock. At that hour, finding the young man's room door locked, he gave an alarm, and in company with several of the servants in the hotel, entered Readly's room by a door which communicated with another room. The unfortunate young man was then found lying dead in his bed, the body still warm, a fowling-piece recently discharged lying by his side, and a piece of paper on the dressing-table, containing, in the deceased's handwriting, the words, "I have done it." Of course the inference was that Readly had shot himself, but certain circumstances, and particularly the fact that the prisoner had just insured the young man's life for £1000, led the Belgian authorities to think it was a case, not of suicide, but of murder. The circumstances involved in the charge of forgery are of a complicated character, and the evidence is most voluminous. The case will probably last a long time, as the proceedings have all to be interpreted from French into English. This is done at the prisoner's request. He strongly protests his innocence, and appears confident of acquittal.

A MURDERER'S FLIGHT.

THE following in the substance of the confession made by Jeffery, the man who was executed at Newgate on the 9th of October:—

As will be remembered from the evidence adduced on the trial of Jeffery, he took the child from the house of his sister (Mrs. Foster), in Great White Lion-street, after 1 o'clock in the morning. He says that after leaving the house he went across the Seven Dials into Neal's-passage, at the end of which, close to Great Earl-street, stands the house in which the murder was committed. In this wretched passage the doors of the house are open day and night, and the murderer found easy access to the shaky landing from which, by a ricketty ladder-stair, the wet grimy cellar, the scene of the crime, is reached. Jeffery says that at the time the whole place was enveloped in darkness, and that, in order to take him down without noise, he lifted the child in his arms, and groped his way down the ladder-stairs into the cellar. Once there, he lighted a match, and then the real business of the murder began. A handkerchief offered the means of tying the poor boy's hands, and for this purpose Jeffery tore the one he used in twain. The boy, so the father states, remained perfectly conscious and sensible, but terribly frightened, and he submitted to have his hands tied behind his back without a murmur. The murderous father had during the day picked up a rope in the streets, and this he twisted round his son's throat. All this horrid time the boy was perfectly conscious. Suspended from a nail in a supporting post of the cellar, the poor child fell, but the right foot touched the ground, and the process of strangulation was by this accident interrupted. Jeffery—not to be foiled—took the half-dead boy in his arms, and, lifting the body from the ground, tightened with his right hand the rope, and letting the body go it fell with that horrid noise which can only be realised at public executions. These facts satisfactorily account for the theory propounded by Dr. Harvey, viz., that the boy was suffocated before he was hanged; the fact being that he was first half hanged, and that some minutes intervened before the young life was wholly crushed. When the boy fell upon the tightened rope, he moaned twice, and the wretched father, alarmed at the sound of his dying child's voice, rushed up the ladder, without, as he states, giving one last glance at his poor boy, who was already stiffening. Rushing off to Nottingham-court, there the miserable man threw away the candle which he had used in the commission of the murder, and in Vinegar-yard, close by the walls of old Drary-lane Theatre, he threw away the remnants of the handkerchief with which he tied the boy's hands. Leaving Vinegar-yard, the murderer went into Holborn, and lay down in Bartlett's-court among the rubbish of lime, mortar, and brick which the projected Holborn Valley improvement has created in that particular spot. The workmen, coming to work at six in the morning, awoke Jeffery, who left the court and proceeded to Hyde Park, where he passed the time looking at the people bathing. He states that then he struck across the country to Maidenhead, and thence to Aldershot, which town he did not enter. Thence he went to Reading, and from the latter town to Oxford, in which place he obtained from a policeman in the police station a ticket for temporary relief. It is a strange fact in connection with the evasion of the police by Jeffery, that in every town in which he sought work and did not find it he invariably went to the police station, and asked a ticket or advice for temporary relief. From Oxford he went to Banbury, and thence to Leamington and Warwick, Birmingham, Stone, Stoke, and Newcastle-under-Lyne. In Stafford the un-

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happy man slept in the "casual" ward of the workhouse, and, having left it early one morning, came upon a crowd looking at an execution. Just as he arrived in front of the scaffold he saw the man drop, and waited until he was cut down—thinking, as he states, how well he deserved the fate of the Stafford miner. From Stafford he went to Congleton, Macclesfield, Stockport, Manchester, and Oldham, in every place going direct to the police-station when he required temporary relief, and in which, in every instance, photographs of him, and large placards offering a reward of £100 for his apprehension, were hung up. The wretched man himself says he felt the bolder he was the more secure he would be; and that as he had nothing to fear from the astuteness of the country constabulary, the more he put himself in their way the better. Over and over again he put himself in communication with the police, walked and conversed with them, the photograph and proclamation of reward, with description, being before their eyes; and yet suspicion never lighted on him. After leaving Oldham, Jeffery betook himself to the moors, where he wandered about for a time, but eventually came to the Triangle, Halifax, where he obtained employment as a tailor. The story of his self-accusation is well known, and the trial is fresh in the minds of our readers. When in the house of detention, Jeffery wrote to the Rev. Mr. M'Cree, of the Bloomsbury Chapel Domestic Mission, whom he had known for eight or nine years, and in his letter stated that Mr. M'Cree was the only friend he had in the world. Mr. M'Cree went to see the prisoner, and subsequently engaged Mr. Daly (barrister) to defend him. Before his trial Jeffery made a distinct acknowledgment of his crime to Mr. M'Cree, but expressed his strong desire to have himself solemnly tried by his country, stating at the same time that he should be glad if the jury recommended him to mercy. Nothing could have been more self-devoting than the attention paid by Mr. M'Cree to the unfortunate man, who, owing to his long-standing acquaintance with the reverend gentleman, made him his perfect confidant. He expressed a great desire to see his wife (who is living with another man in London): in order that he might forgive her and ask her forgiveness.—*Times.*

GUNS AND ARMOUR.

(*From the United Service Gazette, October 13.*)

The late experiments in America, as well as those in this country, have demonstrated that in a case of mere downright battering on the one side, and passive endurance on the other, the offensive power of the gun must necessarily come off victorious, and the resistance of the target eventually succumb. This alarming discovery has somewhat dismayed a larger number of those very practical philosophers who are interested in the matter of offence and defence, or more plainly, the art of artillery warfare, and some fear seems to be entertained lest that art, at least as far as regards the Navy, has arrived at its climax, and that our naval heroes must go out on the sea for the future, with the very confident expectation of remaining there for the term of their natural lives, and at the bottom of it after. Some are beginning to believe that a naval action must hereafter result in a similar manner to the far-famed encounter between three Kilkenny cats, two of whom fought on business and one "on his own hook," the tails of the feline warriors being the only articles remaining to show that a combat, and a serious one, had taken place. A dispute has now arisen as to whether it is not a waste of money and material to use armour at all, and whether it would not be wise to recur to the old system of unarmoured hearts of oak.

Armour or no armour, there still remain intact the powerful weapons of the old time, viz., skill and courage. With all other points equal, there can be no reasonable doubt that the best men will win the day. It must be therefore seriously considered whether a wooden, unarmoured vessel, as pitted against a broadside iron-clad (leaving for the present the turret-ship out of the question) would possess any peculiar advantages which would compensate for her peculiar defects. Let us suppose each of the combatants to be equally well manned and manœuvred. The broadside vessel does possess one advantage generally taken into consideration, viz., that if attacked with the same weapons and blows which were used to smash ironclads, both shell and shot would do no further damage than to smash and destroy all in their way. The former would not burst, neither would the latter splinter, while every shell of hers would crash into her opponent with fearful effect. Still the proper weapons for tickling wooden vessels would probably be supplied to the iron-clad, and then how long would the former vessel be able to fight? For every ten or so of her shot that would strike the armour, probably eight would be deflected, while her own weak sides would be riddled to a cullender. In the attack on an iron-clad, it must be seen that her crew would have finer times and make much better practice than her more vulnerable enemy.

Let a turret come, like the third Kilkenny cat, and join in the fight, hammering at both alike. She might choose any position of obliquity which suited her hull best, while her turrets would, except under a wonderfully rare hit, be always oblique, and then, from her chosen position, presenting little or no mark compared to the others, could peal out from her infinitely less pregnable turrets such murderous music as had seldom been agreeably danced to on her Majesty's highway.

It is true that such a position as meeting two opponents already engaged between themselves is not likely to occur, but such a triangular duel would best elucidate the beauties and defects of each of the systems. It appears to us that the comparatively unassailable turret would have the affair all her own way. The broadsides, in endeavouring to oppose an oblique target to each other, would be at the mercy of the turret, or trying to dodge the turret, would lay themselves open to one another. The turret needs no such care, and supposing her to be as heavily armed as her foes, or rather, to possess as powerful guns, she might walk round them, to use an expressive simile, "like a cooper round a cask," and making a very similar music.

To our minds, this comparison tells conclusively in the favour of armour, whether turret or broadside, over no armour at all, but not against ships covered with a light deflective cuirass, many of which light-footed vessels, unsuited for the line of battle, are needed for the service. These light-armed vessels would be more manageable than the heavy-armed broadside, while one fortunate blow might send the pondrous mass of 9-inch plates to astonish the fishes at the bottom of the sea. To sink the more buoyant vessel would be a work of more time and more labour.

So much for the ships. The forts on shore seem to be in a far worse condition, for in their case neither armour plates, nor granite, nor both combined, seem to avail as a defence, but succumb before the terrible power of the modern gun. It was always our opinion that had the fleet at Sebastopol been able to come to close quarters with such batteries as Fort Constantine, it would have produced no trifling effect on the solid masonry, even with the old 68-pounder gun. With iron-clads and 68-pounders, we believe the forts could not have had a chance, but would have been crumbled to dust. As guns are at present, no resistance to point-blank fire, or rather fire at right angles to the surface aimed at, seems, as yet possible. The fort has one serious disadvantage as compared with the ship, viz., that it cannot choose at what degree of obliquity its surface shall be struck. Even the sunken fort with a glacis in its front presented an easily-struck target; but such things as are erected at Mount Edgcumbe, Staddon Heights, Portsmouth, and elsewhere are nothing better than shot-traps. "Long, long ago," we proposed the adoption of the turret system on shore as well as afloat. Such a fort, sunk in a ditch, and surrounded by a glacis, would be almost unstrikeable. With the gun placed as high as possible in the turret, nothing but a narrow ring of metal would be presented to the enemy, with the whole of its surface save one point, more or less oblique to the enemy. Already the turret fort has been used with good effect; and we should rejoice to see it adopted by this country. Add to the turret a light ring of armour a few feet wide on the crest of the glacis, in the place of turf, and we believe the turret fort would be impregnable to anything but a vertical fire, and even that could be guarded against.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Few, probably, have seen Lord Brougham's great, but not sufficiently celebrated, work on Political Science, in which the subject of strikes and combinations is dealt with in his lordship's best manner. At the recent meeting, however, in Manchester we have the subject of a copious dissertation set forth in a very few words—words, however, so comprehensive as to meet the necessities of the case for all practical purposes. Never was *multum in parvo* more strikingly illustrated. He said:—"I assure you it gives me the greatest possible satisfaction and pleasure to see this vast assemblage of the working men of Lancashire brought together upon the present occasion. I say of the working men—my fellow-workmen—(cheers)—I have been for seventy-two years a hard-working man—(loud cheers)—and the habit is too old to be changed now, even if I had time to form new habits. The pleasure I have in meeting the working men depends upon my confident belief in their virtues, their talents, and their industry, and that upon no account, and at no time, is there the slightest risk of their abusing the confidence of their countrymen. (Cheers.) I ought to begin by stating what indeed would be better said at the close of the very few words I shall address to you, and that is that my confidence and belief in the virtues, in the abilities, and in the industry of our working classes is founded on my own experience and my own observation, even where it was beyond my own experience, of their conduct. (Cheers.) I am sure of one thing, that whether they differ from others or agree among themselves, their differences and agreements will be according to justice and order and law. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) The workman has a perfect right to refuse to work unless for so much wages—(Hear, hear)—and the employer has a right to say, 'You shall have as little as I find it convenient to give you, or as I am enabled to offer.' The one has a right to refuse to work unless for the payment which he demands, and the other has a right to refuse to employ a workman except on certain terms; but no man has a right, either workman or employer, to interfere with other people. The workman has no right to say to another workman, 'You shall not work except at a certain price;' and the employer has no right to say, 'You shall not work unless you lower your wages as I require.' They have a right to do so themselves, but they have no right to insist upon others joining them. Everyone has a right to take his own course, either as a workman or as an employer, but no one has a right to say to another, 'You shall take this course; I insist upon your joining me.' That would be combination, and would be illegal." This shows how common sense harmonises with the highest philosophy. The great thing wanted is a court of arbitration.

SOMETHING NEW IN LAW!—A curious point of law, arising out of the restrictions imposed by the Legislature for the prevention of the spread of the cattle-plague, was recently raised before the Rochdale Magistrates. Two County Court bailiffs proceeded to a farm-yard with an execution from the Oldham County Court, and seized three cattle. As they were driving the cattle from the farm they were met by a cattle inspector, who asked them for a certificate. The bailiffs produced their warrant, and urged that it was sufficient certificate for them. They were, however, summoned by the inspector for contravening the Order in Council, and it was contended that if the Order in Council did not override the Act of Parliament authorising the seizure, it was necessary to obtain a certificate from the magistrates before removing the cattle. The bailiffs urged that while they were doing this the cattle might have been removed, and then they would have been liable for the amount of the debt. The magistrates ordered the bailiffs to pay the costs of the proceedings, and recommended them to take a cattle inspector with them when they went to make another seizure.

Andrew Johnson, now President of the United States, was once announced to speak in Nashville on one of the exciting questions of the day; and loud threats were uttered that, if he dared to appear, he should not leave the hall alive. At the appointed hour he ascended the platform, and advancing to the desk, laid his pistol upon it. He then addressed the audience in terms as follows:—"Fellow-citizens, it is proper when freemen assemble for the discussion of important public interests, that everything should be done decently and in order. I have been informed that part of the business to be transacted on the present occasion is the assassination of the individual who now has the honour of addressing you. I beg respectfully to propose that this be the first business in order. Therefore, if any man has come here to-night for the purpose indicated, I do not say to him let him speak, but let him shoot." Here he paused, with his right hand on his pistol, and the other holding open his coat, while with his eyes he blandly surveyed the assembly. After a pause of half a minute, he resumed, "Gentlemen, it appears that I have been misinformed. I will now proceed to address you on the subject that has called us together."—*American Paper.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed, or they cannot be inserted.

OATS, Seed and Feed, a prime sample of Tasmanian. LAW and TINSLEY, Haymarket.

WILLCOX and Gibbs's Family Sewing Machines. B. B. Hebblewhite, 432, George-street nr. Rl. Hotel.

AMERICAN COOKING and ROASTING STOVES, all sizes. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-st.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.—JOHN OAKEY and SONS, Manufacturers of Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth, Indiarubber Knife-boards, Silversmiths' Soap, for cleaning and polishing silver, electro-plate, plate-glass, &c. Scotch, French, London, Russian, and other Glues. Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.

CHURCH ORGAN for SALE, first class instrument, by Walker, of London. Price £250. Apply to W. H. Paling, Wynyard-square.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—The cheapest house in the colonies is T. R. COATES'S, 480, George-street, opposite the Markets. An immense Stock to select from unequalled for cheapness and variety. Goods most carefully packed by experienced hands. New shipments to hand monthly.

CUT Wine Glasses, 4s dozen; heavy Tumblers, 4s dozen; Porous Water Coolers, 2s 6d each; Porous Butter Coolers, 3s each; Stone Jugs, 3 to set, 4s; Bedroom Candlesticks, from 1s each; odd Cups, all colours, 3s dozen; blue figured China Cups, only 5s dozen; and other goods equally cheap, too numerous to particularise at T. R. COATES'S, 480, George-street, opposite the Markets. Storekeepers and dealers supplied.

KEROSENE STOVES.—A new invention, with kettle, frying-pan, and boiler. These beautiful little stoves are made of iron, and heated by three kerosene burners. A gallon of water can be boiled in twenty minutes. Are entirely free from either smell or smoke. Are durable, cleanly, economical, compact, and very simple in construction. Price Fifty Shillings, complete. STANFORD and CO., 307, George-street, Sydney.

HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL and PARAFFINE CO. (limited).—Depot, 477, George-street.—Price of the Star Brand, four shillings a gallon, equal to the best imported. Wholesale dealers and country storekeepers supplied with the above either in cases or hogsheads. R. NOTT, Agent.

BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH.—For private SALE, the Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, Lease, License, &c., of the PIER HOTEL. It is parted with by Mr. Charles Lawrence, the present proprietor, in consequence of severe domestic affliction. A competent man with a moderate capital will be liberally dealt with, and will find this an excellent opportunity of realising a handsome income. The furniture is all new, and the house is in thorough repair. Apply to Messrs. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, 239, George-street.

FOR SALE, 100 pure bred Durham COWS, the pick of R. W. Cox, Esq.'s Goangro cattle. Apply to G. M. PITT.

10,000 1 AND 2 year MAIDEN EWES, 17,000 2 and 5 years Breeding Ewes
20,000 Superior Wethers, 3, 4, and 5 years, D. Downs
25,000 ditto, ditto ditto
26,000 ditto, on the Dawson and Burnett
At very moderate prices, and in lots to suit purchasers.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, delivered on the Flinders, or Gulf of Carpentaria, 6000 aged EWES, in splendid condition, to lamb in March.
PARBURY, BROTHERS, Spring-street.

STORE CATTLE.—For SALE, by the undersigned, on the Clarence River, N. S. W.
800 bullocks, 2 to 5 years.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

STORE SHEEP.—
In Queensland and New South Wales.
60,000 Store Sheep.
STORE CATTLE—
In Queensland and New South Wales,
10,000 Head, mixed.
IRWIN and TURNER.
171, Pitt-street.

STORE CATTLE for SALE.—On Darling Downs, Clarence district, New England, Queensland, and Namoi.
SHEEP.
On the Macintyre, Darling Downs, and Wellington District.
STATIONS,
With or without stock,
In New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria.
JOHN HAY, Treasury-buildings, George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from B. Richards, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, the 31st December, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
The noted BR Brand.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from Mr. D. Brown to sell, at Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, on THURSDAY next, 27th December, at 11 o'clock,
70 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from Mr. Loder to sell, at Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, on THURSDAY next, 27th December, at 11 o'clock,
148 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots to suit purchasers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. Andrew M'Kenzie to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
201 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. David Pye to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
350 prime fat sheep, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from W. H. Hammond, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, at half-past 3 o'clock,
100 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. J. Tucker, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, at half-past 3 o'clock,
200 prime fat sheep, in lots.

American Buggies.

MARTYN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 27th instant, at the risk of the former purchaser,
The following first-class buggies:—
Slide seat top buggy, to carry two or four persons, trimmed with best blue cloth, and morocco leather, lamps and shafts
Cut-up turn out top buggy, manufactured by Armstrong and Co., New Haven, Connecticut, to carry two or four persons, has varnished wheels and undercarriage, fitted with patent break, lamps, driving rail and shafts.
Cash no-top buggy, trimmed with brown cloth, has varnished wheels and undercarriage, shafts
Concord no-top buggy, painted green, with boot to open behind, shafts
Dogcart buggy, to carry four persons, painted blue, and trimmed to match, shafts.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., to sell by auction, at Mr. B. Thomson's Sale Yards (corner of Castlereagh and Hunter streets), on the above-named day,
600 splendid fat wethers, from Collaroy (the first draft of the flock). These sheep are said to weigh 60 lbs., and their condition is very prime.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms cash.

Important Clearing-out Sale at Exeter Farm, South Creek.

Household Furniture, Farm Implements, Draught and Saddle Horses, Milch Cows, Drays, Spring Carts, Harness, Oaten Hay, Produce, &c.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from C. H. Roberts, Esq. (who is retiring from the farming business), to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the Ground at Exeter Farm, South Creek.
The whole of the furniture, stock, and other effects, comprising—
Splendid rosewood piano, by Broadwood
Music stool
Davenport chairs
Mahogany secretary
Chiffonier
Telescope table
Pier glasses
Carpet fixtures, &c.
Iron and cedar bedsteads
Bedding
Chests of drawers
Toilet glasses
Dressing tables
Washstands &c., &c.
Kitchen utensils
Dresser
Tables
Chairs
Wash-tubs
Large boiler, &c., &c.
Iron ploughs, by Ransome and Sims
Harrows
Roller
Corn thrasher, &c.
Also,
30 tons oaten hay
40 bushels wheat
60 bushels rye
Drays, spring carts, harness
Draught and saddle horses
Milch cows
Pigs, poultry, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
A Luncheon will be provided.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

At Mr. B. Thomson's Yards, Hunter-street, on THURSDAY.

HARRISON and JONES have been instructed by J. C. Lloyd, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above yards, on THURSDAY, 27th December, at half-past 11 o'clock sharp,
600 prime fat wethers.

In the Insolvent Estate of R. A. Newman.
On the premises, 50, New Pitt-street.

FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock.

To Captains of Ships, Grocers, General Dealers, and others.

Bottled Ale and Porter, Claret, Sherry, Cordials, Tea, Sardines, Sugar, Bottled Fruits, Oils, Vinegar, Curry Powder, Hams, Bacon, Pickles, and sundries appertaining to a provision store.
Also,
2 Weighing-machines, Iron Safe, Office Table and Fittings, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, 50, New Pitt-street,
The above.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Abraham Abraham, Chemist.
On the Premises, George-street, near Royal Hotel.
To Chemists, General Dealers, and others.

THURSDAY, 27th December, at 11 o'clock.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee in the above estate to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, 27th December, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,
The whole of the drugs, chemicals, brushes, seeds, counters, glass cases, fancy goods, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale of Drapery, &c.
To close various accounts to end of the year.

FRIDAY, 28th December.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock.
The balances of numerous invoices, comprising
General drapery, slops, hats, hosiery, gloves, calicoes, woollens, &c.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, December 27th.

Final Clearance Sale of
Jewellery
Watches
Clocks
Platedware, &c., &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. will resume the sale by auction, on the premises, No. 82, King-street, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock, of the
Remainder of the stock-in-trade; also,
The glass cases, counters
Regulator clock, &c., &c.
Terms, cash—no reserve.

Chili Flour.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, December 27th, at 11 o'clock,
117 bags Chili flour.
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Manila Cigars.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, December 27th, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases Manila cheroots
Each 10 M.
In bond.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

BARQUE MARIAN.

In the Assigned Estate of Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
By order of the Trustees, Messrs. J. L. Montefiore, J. R. Young, and J. B. Rundle, Esqs.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, December 28th, at 11 o'clock,
The FINE BARQUE MARIAN, OF 500 TONS BURTHEN.
This vessel has just returned from the WEST COAST TO MELBOURNE, and DELIVERED HER CARGO OF FLOUR THERE WITHOUT A STAIN. She can be economically worked, is well found in sails, ground tackle, and is ready for sea at a moment's notice. She is now lying off the Gas Works, where she can be inspected, and every information afforded intending purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Californian Flour.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Spirit of the Seas, from San Francisco.

R. F. STUBBS will sell by auction, at Moore's Wharf, on FRIDAY, December 28th, at 12 o'clock,
About 60 tons Golden Gate flour.
Now being discharged.
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, December 27th, at half-past 10 sharp.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Dealers in Fancy Goods, Electro-plate Cutlery, &c.
To Country Buyers and Shippers
To Parties Furnishing, and others.
Great Unreserved Sale by Auction of Salvage Goods saved from the late fire in King-street.

On account of whom it may concern.
Removed from the Warehouse of Messrs. C. and J. Abrahams.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, December 27th, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
The whole of the salvage goods from the late fire, consisting of
Electro-plate of the best quality
Tea and coffee services
Spoons, forks, fish slices, ladles
Ivory table cutlery, Rodgers and Sons' best
Ditto ditto, Hobson's
Solid leather portmanteaus, all sizes
Basil ditto, ditto
Carpet bags in variety
Leather and fancy bags
Cricket bats, balls, leggings—Duke's best
Clapshaw's bats
Silver-mounted meerschaum pipes
8-day clocks
Brass clocks with alarms
Tooth, nail, hair, and clothes brushes
Scrubbing brushes, dandy brushes
Water-brushes and horse-clothing
Silver-mounted riding whips
Malacca and other canes
Opera-glasses in pearl and ivory
Field-glasses and telescopes
Flutinas and musical instruments
Flutes, flageolets, horns
Concertinas, English and foreign
Harmoniums, by Alexandre
Purses, portemonnaies of every description
Perfumery—Rimmel's
Gosnell's
Phillipson's
Price's
Piesse and Lubin's
Fancy soaps
Sponges
Eau de cologne
Lavender water
Penknives, scissors, castrating knives
Razors, razor strops
Corkscrews
Silver-mounted dressing-glasses
Workboxes in variety
Papier mache goods
Cutty pipes, pouches, cachous
Amber stems and mouthpieces
Ledgers, journals, day books
Account books
Envelopes, note paper
Foolscap letter paper
Mavor's spellings, Murray's grammars
Ready reckoners
Memorandum books, pocket books
Lead pencils, drawing pencils
Paint boxes and colours
Chessmen, cribbage boards, dice
Playing cards, smelling bottles
Twine, violins and bows
Wrapping papers
Butchers' knives and steels
Bread knives and plates
Carving knives
Sardine openers
Oyster knives
Carpenters' tools of all descriptions
Toys and dolls, in variety
Beads, suitable for the Islands trade
Fine gold and other jewellery
Feeding bottles, Main's
Cherry tooth paste
Pomades of all descriptions
Magic lanterns and slides
Chinese lanterns and balloons
Shoe brushes
Games and puzzles
Billiard cues and balls
Tops, wafers, and chalk
Slates and pencils
Rack, side, poll, and tooth combs
Puff boxes, violet powder
Inkstands, sealing wax, and tape
And a vast quantity of sundries.
Terms, cash.

Important and Attractive Auction Sale of Groceries, Sugars
Oilmen's Stores, Fruits, Provisions, and Sundries.

FRIDAY, 28th December.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of oilmen's stores, sugars, groceries, fruits, provisions, and sundries.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, December 27th, at half-past 10, sharp.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Drapers and others.

For positive unreserved Sale by auction, to close a Consignment account.

299 Rolls China Matting.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received positive instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, December 27th, at half-past 10 sharp,
299 rolls China matting.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, December 28th, at 11 o'clock,
At No. 6, Burdekin-terrace, Hyde Park.

To Parties Furnishing and others.

Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects
Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte
Glass, China, Electroplate
Choice Engravings
Brass Bedsteads and Bedding
Marble Washstands, &c., &c.
Particulars of which will be published.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Hunter, to sell by auction, at her residence,
The whole of her household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

32-64th Shares in
The Fine Barque
OTHELLO.
Now discharging at the Circular Quay.

For Sale by Public Auction.
. By order of the Executors of the late Mr. John Brown.

THURSDAY, 27th December.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 27th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Thirty-two sixty-fourth shares of and in the fine barque
OTHELLO,
342 tons register, but carries over 400 tons.
DIMENSIONS:
Length .... 115 feet
Breadth.................. 27 feet 5-10ths
Depth .... 14 feet.
She is well built, copper fastened, was thoroughly overhauled and remetalled 5 months ago, and has a first-class veritas certificate for 4 years.
The Othello is now discharging at the Circular Quay, where she may be inspected, and every facility will be afforded intending purchasers to thoroughly examine the vessel.
She is well found and in perfect sea-going order.
Inventory in course of preparation.
Terms at sale.

A Four-roomed BRICK COTTAGE, near the Victoria Foundry, off Sussex-street, between Liverpool and Goulburn streets.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 27th December, at 11 o'clock,
A brick cottage, with slated roof, containing four rooms, close to the Victoria Foundry, occupied by Mr. Fenton. The roof is slated, frontage to the street 21 feet 4 inches by a depth of 49 feet 6 inches. Water laid on. Rent ten shillings per week. Present occupant has held for about seven years.
Terms at sale.

THE SHIP NATION'S HOPE,
740 Tons Register.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 31st December, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 prompt,
The fine ship NATION'S HOPE, recently arrived, with a full cargo of grain and flour from San Francisco, and may be made ready for sea again on very short notice. Her register tonnage is 740 78-100 tons, built at Warren, Rhode Island, State of Main; carries largely in excess of her register tonnage, and will be found on inspection to be a fine and faithfully-built ship, well found in apparel and stores. Her length is 152 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth in hold, 20 8-10 feet; has a round stern, deck-house, two decks, and is full rigged.
☞ Persons desirous of purchasing a good, roomy ship, for quick dispatch to any port in the world, should inspect this vessel. Inventories will be prepared.
Terms at sale.

One-Half Interest in
THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, NORTH GRAFTON,
and the Land adjoining.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, by order of the Mortgagee, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 27th December, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 prompt,
The one-half interest in the house and premises known as the Queen's Hotel, North Grafton, Clarence River, being lot 4 of section 52 in the Government plan, commencing at the western corner of lot 3, and bounded on the north-west by Prince-street, 2 chains to Bacon-street; on the south-west by Bacon-street 3 chains 50 links from Prince-street to the western corner of lot 5; on the south-east by the north-west boundary of lot 5 2 chains.
The hotel stands well for business, contains a dining-room 22 feet 6 x 18 feet 2; tap-room, 20 feet 7 x 11 feet 4; front and back parlours, with passage from front to rear, four bedrooms.
Long verandah, 6 feet 6 inches wide, fronting Prince-street; back verandah, 11 feet 9 inches wide.
About 63 feet frontage to Prince-street might be separated from the hotel for the erection of other buildings.
☞ The improvements on this land have cost a large sum of money, but the half-interest will be sold without reserve.
Terms, 25 per cent. cash deposit, and the balance on completion of the purchase.

QUEENSLAND.

DARLING DOWNS.

For Peremptory Sale,
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES,
THAT VALUABLE FIRST-CLASS CATTLE STATION
DAANDINE,
situated on the noted DARLING DOWNS, a few miles from the TOWN OF DALBY, and adjoining Messrs. Bell's celebrated JIMBOUR RUN.

With DAANDINE will be sold a very superior Herd of 7000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less, a mixed herd, quiet, and well bred.
250 HEAD OF HORSES, more or less, a noted coaching stud, great expense having been incurred in bringing the stock to their present high character.

. Stores, working stock, implements, and all belongings to be taken by valuation in the usual way by arbitration.

Terms at Sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 8th JANUARY NEXT, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable and extensive cattle property.

The improvements on the station comprise HOMESTEAD, stores, huts, stables, large stockyard, with tailing paddocks, &c., &c.
The carrying capabilities of the run are estimated at 10,000 HEAD of CATTLE in all seasons; or 25,000 SHEEP and 3000 HEAD of CATTLE, the country, especially adjoining Jimbour, being admirably adapted for sheep.

By order of the Trustee of the Will of the late Mr. Hugh Houston Taylor.

CITY FREEHOLDS,
BOURKE-STREET,
SOUTH HEAD ROAD,
CAMPBELL-STREET.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the trustee of the will of the late Mr. H. H. Taylor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 28th January, at 11 o'clock,
The following well-known valuable city properties:—
Lot 1.—Mill premises in Bourke-street, occupied by Mr. Luker, miller.
2.—Queen's Arms Hotel, corner of Bourke-street and the South Head Road, occupied by Mr. Ferris.
3.—Dwelling-houses and shops, occupied by Mr. Uhde, butcher, and Mr. Bennett, baker, with large stabling and loft at the rear.
4.—Allotment adjoining Lot 3, occupied by Mr. Bennett and Mr. Challoner, hay and corn dealer.
5.—Allotment at the opposite corner of Bourke-street and the South Head Road, occupied by Mr. Challoner, blacksmith.
6.—Allotment in Campbell-street, extending to Crown-lane, occupied by Mr. Luker.
Plans of these properties are in preparation, and more detailed particulars will be announced in a future advertisement.

Particulars of title may be obtained on application to H. BURTON BRADLEY, Esq., solicitor, Margaret-street.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

TWO COTTAGES, Nos. 196 and 198, BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, on the north side of the MAIN ENTRANCE to the RESIDENCE of the Honorable E. DEAS THOMSON, C.B., and a few yards south of WILLIAM-STREET.

COTTAGE, No. 33, HARRINGTON-STREET, adjoining Mr WOOD'S PROPERTY, opposite the WATERMAN'S ARMS INN, and the top of GLOBE-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. John Armitage to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—ALL THAT ALLOTMENT OF LAND, having 30 FEET frontage to the EAST SIDE of BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, with a depth of 80 feet, extending and having a frontage of 30 feet to a reserved lane, 15 feet wide, at the rear, and described as lot 3 of section 5, as per plan of a subdivision made by the Honorable E. DEAS THOMSON, together with the TWO WELL-FINISHED COTTAGES, Nos. 196 and 198, containing each 4 rooms; one of which is built of BRICK, and the other of STONE; with slated roofs, good yards, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
. This is a desirable compact CITY INVESTMENT, situated in the best part of BOURKE-STREET, a few yards from William-street, and now realising a rental of £72 16s per annum.
LOT 2.—Allotment of Land, having 20 feet 4 inches frontage to HARRINGTON-STREET, extending back and having a frontage of 20 feet 9 inches to CAMBRIDGE-STREET, upon which, and fronting the former street, is erected A STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, containing two rooms and attic, with shed, good yard, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
☞ Mechanics and others in search of a small residence close to the shipping and wharves, and near the centre of the city, are directed to the sale of the above.
Plans at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ORAN PARK, AND NETHEBYASS,
BRINGELLY.

These VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL and GRAZING ESTATES contain together 1850 ACRES, situate at the junction of the Cobbity and Great North Roads, having extensive frontage to both. The Improvements comprise ORAN PARK HOUSE, a recently erected COMMODIOUS FAMILY MANSION, with extensive out-offices, spacious cleared cultivation and grazing Paddocks, &c.

Title, unquestionable, full particulars of which may be obtained on application to Messrs. Daintrey and Chapman, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

TERMS—One-third Cash deposit, and the remaining two-thirds may remain secured by mortgage on the property, for a term of three or five years, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 14th January, at 11 o'clock,
Those well-known adjoining country estates
ORAN PARK and NETHEBYASS,
containing together 1850 acres of exceedingly well watered land (agricultural and grazing), at the junction of the Cobbity and Great North Roads, about
2 miles from Narellan,
and 7 miles from Campbelltown,
and in the immediate neighbourhood of Maryland, (the seat of Thomas Barker, Esq.) Harrington Park, Raby, Gledswood, Molleannien, Wivenhoe, Denbigh, Birling Nonorrah, and other, first-class properties.
A considerable portion is agricultural land; the whole is enclosed and subdivided into paddocks, and about 250 acres are cleared, stumped, and have been in cultivation.
ORAN PARK HOUSE is a very substantial, commodious family residence, on massive stone foundations, thoroughly drained. A wide verandah is round three sides, also covered balcony, supported by lofty iron columns. It contains ten good rooms on the ground and first floors, and kitchen, two servants' rooms, and three cellars in the basement. There is a detached laundry, with two servants' rooms above. The back portion of the premises is enclosed by a high brick wall and close double gates.
The other out-offices include a large new brick-built stable and coach-house, a barn, labourers' houses, and every requisite for the working of an extensive establishment.
The house is well supplied with water by a large underground reservoir, into which the roof-water is directed. This reservoir is fitted with a powerful pump, which forces the water into cisterns for use inside the premises. The estate is also abundantly watered by a never-failing branch of the South Creek and ponds.
The whole of these improvements have been made at a considerable outlay. The house, especially, is completed, both as regards style and convenience, much superior to the usual finish of country residences. It is now ready for immediate occupation, having recently been painted and otherwise improved.
Oran Park Estate (700 acres), with house, &c., and Nethebyass (1150 acres) will be offered and sold either together or separately, to suit purchasers.
☞ To gentlemen seeking in an agreeable neighbourhood a COUNTRY SEAT surrounded by a LARGE AREA OF GOOD PARK PASTURE AND AGRICULTURAL LAND the sale of these properties affords an excellent opportunity for favourable investment.
The extent of the premises, their BEAUTIFUL and HEALTHY POSITION in a FAVOURITE DISTRICT, and their EASY ACCESS TO SYDNEY, render them in every way very suitable for a FAMILY COUNTRY MANSION, or for a SCHOOL or COLLEGE.
The estates, from their proximity to the CAMPBELLTOWN RAILWAY STATION, and the NOTED FATTENING QUALITIES of their PASTURE LAND, possess immense advantages for DAIRYING PURPOSES or for a STOCK DEPOT to supply the METROPOLITAN MARKET.
Special attention is directed to the sale, which will be BONA FIDE, the proprietor having determined POSITIVELY TO REALISE, and to grant, by VERY LIBERAL TERMS, and other advantages, every inducement to purchasers to invest.
Plans on view at the Rooms, where also cards to view may be obtained.

Clearing-out Sale to Close Accounts to the end of the year.

FRIDAY, 28th,
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A number of broken packages, drapery, dress goods, clothing, &c., to close accounts to the end of the year.
Particulars in a future issue.

HERMADAN AND MINDADO STATIONS,
with about
1000 Head of Choice Cattle,
Situate in Wellington and Warrego Districts, and adjoining each other, with ten miles Frontage, well known as the property of the late
Mr. OWEN MURNANE.

For Positive Sale,
By order of the Administrators.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 7th January, 1867,
At the Royal Hotel, Bathurst, at 2 o'clock.

R. AND W. OAKES are instructed by the Administrators in the Estate of the late Mr. OWEN MURNANE to sell by public auction, on the above day,
The well-known fattening stations,
HERMADEN and MINDADO,
situated in Warrego and Wellington districts, adjoining each other, with all the cattle now running in and belonging thereto, estimated at over 1000 head.
These stations are in the immediate vicinity of the picked runs of these districts, and for fattening qualities are very superior; and, being only partially stocked, present a favourable opportunity for parties on the look out for a really good investment.
The property will be sold in one lot as they now stand, with horses, &c., necessary to carry them on.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the stations, as the instructions to the Auctioneers are for
POSITIVE SALE,
On MONDAY, 7th January, 1867,
At BATHURST.

CUMKILLENBAR STATION,
Darling Downs District,
consisting of about 106,000 Acres, of which 1957 have been purchased, together with the Sheep, Horses, Stores, &c., upon the Station.

ROBERT KELLETT has received instructions from the proprietors to offer the above first-class sheep property for public competition, on the 1st March, 1867, if not previously disposed of by private contract.
For full particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, George street, Brisbane.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, December 21, 1866.
LEVY v. BROWN.

ON THURSDAY next, December 27th, 1866, at 12 noon, on the premises occupied by the defendant, 299, Pitt-street, Sydney, unless the above writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
The stock-in-trade of a chemist and druggist, fixtures, household furniture, and effects. Also the defendant's interest in the lease and good-will of the said premises.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1469726

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. THOMAS JAMES BUCK are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; the procession to move from his late residence, the Lamb Inn, Margaret-street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock precisely. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street, near the Wesleyan chapel.

FUNERAL.—M. A. O. R. P., Supreme Court.—The Officers and Members of the various Courts are requested to attend the Funeral of our late Brother THOMAS BUCK, of Court Royal Albert; to meet at the Lamb Inn, Margaret-street, on TUESDAY, 25th December, at half-past 2 p.m. By order of the M. W. S. C. R. James Wilcox. JOHN HAMPTON, P.C., Supreme Secretary.

FUNERAL.—M. A. O. R. F.—The Brethren of COURT ROYAL ALBERT are requested to attend the Funeral of their late departed Brother THOMAS J. BUCK; to move from his late residence, Lamb Inn, corner of Margaret-street, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant; to meet at half-past 2 o'clock p.m., at Mrs. Gordon's, Travellers' Rest Inn, Market and Castlereagh streets. By order of our M. W. C. R., Frederick Grant, HENRY SMALL, Secretary.

PARRAMATTA.—FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. THOMAS FLYNN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased Mother-in-law, Mrs. MATHEWS. The procession to move from St. Patrick's, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME!

On BOXING-NIGHT will by produced, and continued until further notice, a new Local Serio-Comi-Tragi-Magi-cal Burlesque, abounding with local hits, allusions and delusions, and every known description of Fun and Fun, entitled
HARLEQUIN TUM-UT-CHU, PRINCE OF WIVING-HOE.
Chow-Cow-Pa, or Skidamalink and Jeema ma-ten, being a free and easy edition of an Arabian Night's Dream, cunningly spiced up to suit the political atmosphere of New South Wales, and containing fools' caps to fit many Legislative noddles, by Two Stars (at present under a cloud).

N.B.—The scene is laid in various parts of Fairy Land, Blax-land, Australia, and the world at large. The TAIL aint a grisly one, but has been BONED, and it is hoped the public will COTTON to the THREAD of it.

The Characters have been cast in an iron mould, and have been turned as follows:—

IMMORTALS.
Cupid—a little stupid that's rather out of place; he is a knowing little card, and though he plays the knave at first, subsequently revokes, and turns up a trump .... Miss Murphy
Maimounie—queen of the fairies—the mainspring of the plot, who runs down Camaralzaman, but is ultimately wound up by Cupid .... Mrs. Andrews
Glow-worm—her aider, and a better she couldn't wish .... Miss Brown

MORTALS—WHITES.
Chow-Cow-Pa—King of Wiving-hoe, better known as "Slippery Charley," a magnate who, it is hoped will prove attractive ..... Mr. Charles Young
Camaralzaman—his son-and-heir—a young "rip," who resents his father's interference, and who will be rip-resented by .... Miss H. Gordon
Thingami—Grand Visier at the Court of King Chow-Cow-Pa .... Mr. Hasker
Yusetowoz—King Chow-Cow-Pa's Royal Consort, a lady remarkable for her verjuice, who may be apple-ly called "Crabby" .... Mrs. C. Jones

YELLOWS.
Jeemi-Ma-ten—Emperor of Parramatta, Protectionist and Refectionist; was once a squatter in a small way, but found he had "a soul above his station," so he soul'd it .... Mr. J. West
Jeb Feggah—His factotum, who, from his gab may be called a gabbler; and, from the manner in which he treats the Civil Service, a gobbler.. Mr. Selwyn
Bewk-Anna—a Political Beadle, Government apologist, and Public Lecturer .... Mr. Chandler
Sarem-Mizaakz—an old woman, who being frequently in a state of solicitude, may be called a General Solicitor—the Mrs. Gamp of Colonial public life .... Mr. Manley
Badoura—The Flower of Beauty, a China rose.. Mrs. Moore

BLACKS
Skidamalink—King of the Isle of Ebony—the terror of his subjects, whom he beats and eats, in short, a black and tan terrier........ Mr Charles Walsh
Sheepskin and Beeswax—Betes noires.. Messrs. Miran and Mason
Chilled-ren of the Isle of Khaledan—Mandarins—and Daring Men—Fays and Coryphees.

Scenery, entirely new, by Messrs. Burbury and Setright. Mechanism, by Young Renno and Assistants; Properties, by Mr. Hunt.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
Scene 1.—Fairy Bower on the banks of Lake Lovely Defective domestic arrangements amongst the fairies, and arrival of Maimounie in a golden car drawn by swans—A dreadful shock is caused by an S. M. Herald report—An address to the electors, and a collar-quy on the matrimonial yoke—Enter Cupid with his bow, on mischief bent—The Plot.

Scene 2.—Court of Chow-cow-pa, King of Wivinghoe. Speaking verbally—Chow-cow-pa is in the imperative mood—Conjugal tantrams, conjunctions and interjections—The Prince turns a deaf ear to paternal remonstrance, and deaf-eyes his pa—Family defearances result in the Prince's removal to Darlinghurst.

Scene 3.—Bush near Botany. Skidamalink announces that "Old Bob Ridley's come to town"—Capers and sauce, followed by a taste of Parliamentary eloquence or beloquence—Committee of Ways and Means.

Scene 4.—Dungeon in the Court of the Haunted Well-(anywhere). High dudgeon in a low dungeon—echo answers Dalley—but the Prince thinks that Dalleying won't answer—Appearance of the belle and consequent change of opinion on the part of re-bel—A positive negative and a Carte-de-Visite—Enter Chow-cow-pa on his sneeze. The Prince in a nympathic manner announces his intention of seeking for his nymph.

Scene 5.—A Wood near Parramatta. Skidamalink or "Any Oder Man"—A Stump Oration—The Prince pays with interest for his want of prince-pal—Jeemi-Ma-ten's Beadle—The Proclamation.

Scene 6.—Palace of Jeemi-Ma-ten, Emperor of Parramatta. Jeemi-Ma-ten turns taleteller, and Jeb Feegar turns tail—The Emperor's dolour and a Floorin for a Balmain Squatter—Reissue of an old monthly—Serem-mizaakz—Bewk Anna fetches the Doctor—Australian Literature—cant and incantation—The Ordeal.

Scene 7.—Haunted Dell by Moonlight. Dance with the Will with the Wisps. Maimounie being to pay off the Prince receives a check—She considers herself ill-traied by a traitor—Cupid goes over to the enemy—Machinations and cachinnations—Cupid's Ærial Flight in a Car drawn by Doves—The beau picks up an arrow and some information—The Talisman—The theft—Po-Leece—Desertion in high life.

Scene 8.—View in the Flax-Land. King Skidamalink and his black-gards—Cannibalism and connubialities—Capture of a bushranger—The Prince gets trussed, but no credit—Goings on and taking off—Three regal gents in a regal-ar fix—Hunt the Heir—Trembling, tribulation, and tears, with a running accompanyment.

Scene 9.—Interior of Skidamalink's Hut. A pie-ous preceeding—The Prince se-cured and about to be skewered—A dainty dish to set before a King—Badoura to the rescue—An ad-dish-in to the party—The restora-tion and the best oration being the last—Cupid's last shot, which is expected to make a hit.

Scene 10.—Fairy Realms of True Love and the Abode of Bliss.

BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF THE FAIRY LAKE.
Clown .... Young Renno
Harlequin....Mr. Edwards. Pantaloon....Mr. Hasker
Columbine..Miss M'Keown. Harlequina..Miss Murphy.

MAGNIFICENT GORGEOUS LAST SCENE, invented and by made Young Renno; painted by Burbury and Setright.

The audience are particularly requested to keep their seats during the mechanism of the last scene.

The entertainments will commence (each evening at 8 o'clock with the drama entitled
THE SAILOR OF FRANCE.
Henri St. Cyr, the Sailor of France...... Mr. Fitzgerald.

On SATURDAY, December 29th, Grand MID-DAY PERFORMANCE of the Pantomime. Children and Schools, half-price.

Upper circle, 1s; dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit 2s; gallery, 6d.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB ANNUAL RACES.—1st January, 1867.

Owners of horses are informed, in consequence of the Pony Race closing with one entry, the following substitute race has been added to the programme, viz.:—

The "SUBSTITUTE," of 30 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 4 sovereigns each, for all horses, 1 mile, weight for age. Second horse to receive 5 sovereigns from the prize. Entrance 1 sovereign. To close on FRIDAY, the 28th December, at 4 p.m., addressed (marked entrance) under cover, to S. JENNER, Esq., Bart's Bazaar, Pitt-street.

J. HERALD, Secretary.

MR. J. CLARK will give private Lessons on Dancing to Ladies and Gentlemen during the holidays.

MR. J. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly on Boxing Night. Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North.

BOXING-NIGHT.—DANCING at Prince of Wales, George-street South. T. GORMAN.

BOXING-DAY.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Grand Excursion to ATHOL GARDENS, Bradley's Head.—The steamer TRANSIT will leave the North Shore Ferry, Circular Quay, every hour; first trip at 8 a.m. Return tickets, 1s 6d each.

BOXING-NIGHT.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Extra Quadrille Assembly, 103, Elizabeth-street.

BALMORAL GARDENS.—BOXING DAY.—The splendid steamship PATERSON will leave the Circular Quay for the above favourite place, at 9.30 and 11 a.m. A splendid quadrille band, dancing free, old English sports, &c. Refreshments at moderate charges. The best place for family Pic-nics.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS.

GRAND OPENING, BOXING-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 26th December, 1866, and EVERY EVENING until further notice.

A GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE, on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

PIT.—ONE SHILLING.

First appearance of this Great Company of Male and Female Equestrians.

In conjunction will be introduced a highly trained troupe of performing
DOGS and MONKEYS.

The performance will comprise a variety of novelties by those talented artistes, which embrace the elite of the profession—Equestian, Gymnastic, Acrobatic, Juggling, Vaulting, Trapezeain, and Tight Rope Dancing,—by whose combined powers the most elegant, startling, comic, and entertaining acts in the arena will be introduced.

Among the Company will be found
The following artists of world-wide celebrity.

Madame HENRIQUES,
The Premier Equestrienne of the present age.

Mr. WILLIAM GRIFFITHS,
The favourite one, two, and four-horse Rider, Vaultiguer and Somersault thrower.

Monsieur KLAER,
The great performer on the Globe.
Rolante, Dancing Globe, and La Tranca Espanola.

Master FRANK STEBBING,
The smallest performer in the world, and performs feats Gymnastic and Acrobatic that has astonished thousands.

Mr. W. JONES,
The unrivalled Scenic and Bare-back Rider.

Mr. F. STEBBING,
The eminent Shakesperian Jester and Clown.

Mr. KRONE,
The daring and accomplished Rider, Double Somersault-thrower, and La Perche performer.

MR. DIGNY,
Acrobat and Pantomimist.
MR. MURRAY,
the merry functionary known by the appropriate sobriquet of CLOWN.

And a host of general performers too numerous to mention.

HIPPO-DRAMATIC SKETCHES, by the DOGS and MONKEYS,
embracing Roman chariot racing, British fox-hunting, modern hurdle racing, &c., &c.

The performance will be enlivened with the choice selections of MUSIC by Herr APPEL'S BRASS BAND.

The performance will conclude each evening by a Comic Afterpiece.

Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Admission—Dress circle, 3s; boxes, 2s; pit, 1s; gallery, 6d; children half price to boxes and dress circle, only.

HERR S. GREENBERG, Proprietor.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

CHRISTMAS WEEK.

Great Attraction of Artistic Manipulation in Glass. The following Valuable PRIZES will be given during the week.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 26th.
All children will be presented with a CHRISTMAS BOX, and a large selection of PRIZES will be distributed amongst the adults present.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th December, First prize, Chariot and Cupid (now exhibited at M. J. Solomon's, 342, George-street), drawn by four Turtle Doves. Also a Chain Smoking Pipe, and other beautiful prizes.

THURSDAY EVENING, a Large Shade, containing a Pair of Splendid Love Scales, a Chain Variegated Pipe, and a large collection of other prizes.

FRIDAY EVENING, First Prize a Full-rigged Ship, beautifully wrought by Mrs. Woodroffe, Chain Pipe, Pneumatic Balloon, and several choice works of art.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, all children will be presented with a Christmas Box, and a large selection of Prizes will be distributed amongst the adults present.

SATURDAY EVENING, a Large Christmas Tree, hung with Birds of Paradise, Nests, &c., also a handsome Chain Pipe, with a varied selection of other prizes.

GRAND INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.
ATHLETIC SPORTS ON THE OUTER DOMAIN, On SATURDAY, 29th December, 1866,
Under the Patronage of the Right Hon. his Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG.

No. 1.—To start at 2 o'clock. Maiden Plate, for all gentlemen in offices; distance, 100 yards. First prize, £3; second, £1. Entrance, 3s.

No. 2.—To start at 2.15. Youths under 17; 200 yards. First prize, £2; second, £1. Entrance, 2s.

No. 3.—To start at 2.45. Throwing the cricket ball. First prize, £2; second, £1. Entrance, 2s 6d.

No. 4.—To start at 3 o'clock. Walking race, for all gentlemen in offices, to be handicapped; distance, 2 miles. First prize, £3; second, £1. Entrance, 5s.

No. 5.—To start at 3.30. Handicap hurdle race, 440 yards, over 8 hurdles. First prize, £4; second, £2. Entrance, 5s.

No. 6.—To start at 3.45. Cricketers' handicap, 150 yards, for the two Elevens. First prize, £5; second, £2.

No. 7.—To start at 4. Sydney handicap, 150 yards. First prize, —; second, £2. Entrance, 5s.

No. 8.—To start at 4.15. Walking handicap, 3 miles. First prize, £4; second, £2. Entrance, 5s.

No. 9.—To start at 5.15. Three-legged race, 250 yards. First prize, £2; second, £1. Entrance, 2s 6d.

No. 10.—To start at 5.45. Half-mile handicap. First prize, £5; second, £2. Entrance, 5s.

Entrances for each of the above will be received on Thursday evening next, December 27th, from 8 to 9 o'clock, by the Committee, at Tattersall's, when they will close.

The Committee reserve the power to refuse any entrance they think proper.

The above will be under the rules of the Intercolonial Sports' Committee.

The warning bell will ring seven minutes before each race, when the number of the race about to take place will be telegraphed.

The second bell (go to the post) will ring two minutes before the advertised time for each race.

At the conclusion of each race the first, second, and third men will be telegraphed by their numbers on the programme of the Caxton cards.

No one to be allowed inside the iron fence but members of the committee.

Admission to the ground, 1s.
Admission to the Grand Stand, 2s 6d.
R. DRIVER, Jun., Hon. Secretary.

ASHFIELD PARK BAZAAR.—Under the patronage of his Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and LADY YOUNG.

On SATURDAY, the 29th, and MONDAY, the 31st December,
A GRAND FANCY BAZAAR
will be held on the Grounds of Ashfield Park, in aid of the Building Fund of the Church of England School at Ashfield.

Trains will ply to and from Ashfield, as follows:—
To Ashfield—10.15 a.m., 12 noon, 1, 2, and 4.30 p.m.
From Ashfield—5.8, 8.8, and 9.30 p.m.
Fares—1st Class, return ticket, 1s. 4d.
2nd Class, ditto ditto, 11d.

OMNIBUSES will convey visitors from the Ashfield Station to the Park free of expense.

By the kind permission of Colonel Waddy and the Officers of the 50th Regiment their
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND
will be in attendance.

THE REFRESHMENT TENT,
where luncheon, &c., will be supplied on moderate terms, will be under the superintendence of Mr. O'Brien, of Tattersall's.

VARIOUS GAMES,
such as Cricket, Croquet, Quoits, &c., will be played on the ground.

A SPECIAL LUNCH
will be provided at 2 p.m., on the 29th, at which his Excellency the GOVERNOR will be present. Tickets, 7s 6d each. Application to be made to FREDERICK KING, Esq., Hon. Secretary, No. 164, Phillip-street.

Admission to the Grounds, 1s. each person; Carriages as at Randwick.

MANLY BEACH.—"Christmas" loquitur. Welcome new Sport—Join in the Fun.

MANLY BEACH.—New Sport, disguised as the New Year, shakes hands with Christmas.

MANLY BEACH.—GRAND ASCENT of Signor VERTELLI.

MANLY BEACH.—The Atlantic Cable outdone by Signor Vertelli's wire communication.

MANLY BEACH.—Important discovery—a wheelbarrow on wire, with lady passenger.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

GREAT ATTRACTION,
NO EXTRA CHARGE
at Madame SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, containing upwards of one hundred lifelike representations.

Just added, Burgess, Levy, Kelly, and Sullivan, the Maungatapu murderers, recently executed at Nelson; also, Burke, the New South Wales Bushranger, executed at Melbourne.

Admission, One Shilling; children, half-price.
Open daily, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S DAY, December 27th, THURSDAY next.—Annual EXCURSION to BALMORAL.

BOXING-DAY.—VAUXHALL GARDENS, Randwick.—Old English Sports and Pastimes. A first-rate BAND engaged. Refreshments town price. JOHN GRICE, Proprietor.

GENUINE COUNTRY SPORTS, at the HOMEBUSH INN, where every one can enjoy themselves by the thousands. Quoits, skittles, climbing poles, catching pigs with greasy tails, and dancing on the verdant green beneath the greenwood tree. D. LAMONT.

BOXING DAY.—CHEAP TRAINS, CHEAP TRAINS. LIVERPOOL ATHLETIC SPORTS. The decisions of the committee to be final. Admission free.

BACKUS' AMATEUR MINSTRELS.—All meetings Postponed for a fortnight. H. LACEY, Sec.

ST. LEONARDS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A grand Quadrille PARTY on Boxing Night. Double tickets five shillings.

WATSON'S BAY.—BOXING-DAY.—Dancing in the Saloon, and other sports during the day.

WATSON'S BAY.—BOXING-DAY.—Come and see the well-known comic singer C. Williams.

WATSON'S BAY.—Charlie Williams in twelve of his celebrated characters for this day only.

WATSON'S DAY.—Climbing Greasy Pole, Running in Sacks, Wheelbarrow Race. Prizes for all.

WATSON'S BAY.—BOXING-DAY.—Steamers during the day Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo.

WATSON'S BAY.—BOXING-DAY.—The only place you can enjoy yourselves, and the cheapest.

MANLY BEACH, STEYNE HOTEL, BOXING DAY. Dancing in Grand Saloon, for the million. STEYNE HOTEL, Picnic. Grounds open free.

MANLY BEACH.—VERTELLI will ascend the rope with the wheelbarrow, walk up blindfolded, and perform the most extraordinary and astounding feats.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Offices, 129, Pitt-street, Sydney.
MARINE INSURANCES
Effected at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.
Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £340,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on a Continent paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
LOCAL BOARD.

The Hon. A. M'Arthur	George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq.	John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER.	A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.	SURVEYOR.
	G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

Bankers:
Bank of New South Wales.
FIRE COMPANY.
INSURANCES granted covering losses caused by lightning and explosion of gas.
LIFE COMPANY.
ASSURANCES subject to liberal policy conditions. Rates and all information on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun.,
Agent for New South Wales.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia. Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Agent.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Polices are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1821.
Paid-up Capital, £550,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES exceed SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.
ANNUAL DUTY paid to GOVERNMENT exceeds EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
All claims promptly settled in Sydney.
Forms of proposal and rates on application at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY for FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE ASSURANCE, and FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
New South Wales Branch:
Offices—34, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Agencies throughout the Australian colonies.
F. J. JACKSON,
Resident Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, Cornhill, London, E.C.
MARINE BRANCH.—5, Royal Exchange Avenue.
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application.
E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD and ROME, Agents.

UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital .... £500,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. MOSES LEVY and CO., 2 and 3, Aldgate.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto...... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

CONFECTIONERY.—WRIGHT and SMITH, Manufacturing Confectioners, wholesale and for exportation. Merchants, country storekeepers, and shippers supplied at the lowest possible prices for first-class articles.
Goods packed in tin canisters of various designs, with glass fronts or otherwise, as may be required. Medicated Lozenges, Persian Sherbet, Syrups, and every other article connected with the trade.
Country and shipping orders promptly dispatched.
WRIGHT and SMITH, Wholesale Confectioners, 436, George-street, Sydney, near the Royal Hotel.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, George-street, opposite the Fruit Markets, NOT the Haymarket. Tweed trousers, to measure, 17s; black cloth trousers, to measure, 20s.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 15th December, 1866.
TENDERS FOR THE CONVEYANCE of the undermentioned MAILS are invited. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every post-office in the colony.
No tender will be considered unless the terms of the notice published in the GAZETTE be strictly complied with.

Conveyance of Mails to and from	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Deniliquin, Moulamein, and Balranald, via Wahool and Moolpar, twice a week	Wednesday, 16th January next, at 11 o'clock a.m.

J. DOCKER.

NELSON GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—Superintendent's Office, Nelson, November 22, 1866.
The PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT of Nelson being now prepared to REDEEM the Debentures issued under the Nelson Debenture Act, 1858, the holders of them are invited to communicate with this office, stating the number they have to dispose of, and the terms.
ALFRED GREENFIELD, Provincial Secretary.

Crown Lands Office, Brisbane, 7th November, 1866.
IT is hereby notified for general information, that the Rents of the undermentioned Runs not having been paid on or before the 30th day of September last, they will become absolutely forfeited, unless the full amount of rent in each case, with one-fourth added by way of penalty, be paid into the Colonial Treasury within ninety days thereafter, as prescribed by the Act and Regulations.
W. ALCOCK TULLY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

MARANOA DISTRICT.

Lessee.	Run.	Rent Due. £ s. d.	Assessment. £	Total Amount. £ s. d.
John Beckett	Megador Back Block	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Tertulla Back Block	12 10 0		12 10 0
Patrick Clymes	Bedhill Bedhill	32 5 0		32 5 0
Cochrane and Moore	Gulnarber West	10 3 7	20	30 3 7
Ditto	Gulnarber Retro	10 3 7	20	30 3 7
J. and A Doyle	Tomoo, No. 3	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 4	12 10 0		12 10 0
J. Ezzy	Upper Guy Guy	12 10 0	10	22 10 0
S. and T. Hyland	Burwash	18 15 0		18 15 0
R. and G. Hazard	Weengallen	107 10 0		107 10 0
Peter Moore	Deigui	12 10 0		12 10 0
Morehead and Young	Hazlemount	40 0 0		40 0 0
M'Lean and Taylor	Bogirla	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 1	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Hulllaginini	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Minongarah	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Briarie	64 10 0		64 10 0
F. H. Hill	Coonghan	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Ditto East	12 10 0		12 10 0
Janet Ross	Upper Talebone	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Upper West Talebone	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
D. Roberts, senior	Weryan	25 0 0		25 0 0
Scott Smith	Manadilla, No. 1	15 0 0		15 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	12 10 0		12 10 0
William Smith	Four-mile Creek Back Block	12 10 0		12 10 0
J. B. Tonson	Yarara Lake	18 15 0		18 15 0
LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.				
Henry Beit (in trust)	Tea Tree	27 12 6		27 12 6
Ditto	Peak Downs	27 12 6		27 12 6
Ditto	Upper Laguna	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Upper Jumma	12 10 0		12 10 0
Bailey, Newton, and Liddiard	Green Hills	25 0 0		25 0 0
William Brabe	Rheudrannan	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Wintha Wintha	12 10 0		12 10 0
Walter Davidson	West End	12 10 0		12 10 0
Thomas Farmer	Lake Salvator	12 10 0		12 10 0
Hood and Manning	Statetord	12 10 0		12 10 0
Hendrick, Livermore, and Co.	Saltbush Park	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 1	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 3	18 15 0		18 15 0
S. D. Gordon	Round Stone Creek	23 0 0		23 0 0
John Little	Reacliffe, No. 1	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
John Little	Ditto, No. 4	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Lamb, Parbury, and Co.	Estramadura	38 10 0		38 10 0
Stewart Murray	Tungurra	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Stewart Lee	Killowen	15 0 0		15 0 0
Ditto	Kenmare	15 0 0		15 0 0
P. F. M'Donald	Fulham	20 0 0		20 0 0
J. R. Morris, T. S. Antill, trustees in the estate of late H. S. Wills	Lillarce	37 10 0		37 10 0
Osborne and Stephen	Comeley Bank	55 0 0		55 0 0
Christr. Rolleston	Speculum	15 0 0		15 0 0
Gordon Sandeman	Saltbush, Nos. 1 and 2	30 0 0		30 0 0
Fred. T. Smith	Ruined Castle Creek, No. 1	37 8 0		37 8 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	37 8 0		37 8 0
G. P. Serocold	Conciliation Creek C	27 10 0		27 10 0
Alexander Stuart	Morenish No. 1	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Upper Melaleuca	11 0 0	20	31 0 0
Trimmer and Spencer	Christmas Creek	37 10 0		37 10 0
Watt and M'Henry	Platway	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Riversleigh	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Assam	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Lidwell	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Chudleigh	12 10 0		12 10 0
W. G. Williams	Duckworth	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Duckworth Creek	18 15 0		18 15 0
BURNETT DISTRICT.				
C. and P. Lawless	Condangan	25 0 0		25 0 0
R. B. and J. C. Ridler	Woodmillan	12 10 0	25	37 10 0
Watt and Young	Dadanil	12 10 0	25	37 10 0
MITCHELL DISTRICT.				
F. W. Donkin	Langlo Downs, No. 1	20 0 0		20 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 3	12 10 0		12 10 0
Fulton and West (the elder)	Dundee	37 10 0		37 10 0
Morehead and Young	Overton	28 10 0		28 10 0
Ditto	Caledonia	20 10 0		20 10 0
Ditto	Albion	19 0 0		19 0 0
Rule and Lacy	Pelican Creek	25 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto	Coreena	32 0 0		32 0 0
Ditto	Byarri	12 10 0		12 10 0
James Thomson	Pingara	12 10 0		12 10 0
C. Williamson and Co.	Everaleigh, No. 2	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 3	12 10 0		12 10 0
Rule and Lacy	Ingberry	88 0 0		88 0 0
BURKE DISTRICT.				
Patrick Anderson	Crowfells	32 10 0		32 10 0
Ditto	Drina	30 0 0		30 0 0
Henry Beit	Burleigh, No. 1	22 10 0		22 10 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	20 0 0		20 0 0
G. S. Caird	Minnamere	16 10 0		16 10 0
Ditto	Neella Ponds	25 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto	Nonda	25 0 0		25 0 0
Earl Bros	Welney	18 0 0		18 0 0
Ditto	Riffley	18 0 0		18 0 0
Ditto	Borsey	12 10 0		12 10 0
Robert Gray	Cumberland	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Hugendon	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Sussex	36 15 0		36 15 0
Ditto	Canterbury	50 5 0		50 5 0
Ditto	Somerset	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Bedford	12 10 0		12 10 0
Rowland Hassall	Denbigh, No. 1	23 0 0		21 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	23 0 0		23 0 0
Morehead and Young	Diamantina	30 0 0		30 0 0
J. L. C. Ranken	Afton, No. 1	42 10 0		42 10 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	45 0 0		45 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 3	12 10 0		12 10 0
Seaward and Marsh	Saltram	25 10 0		25 10 0
Ditto	Clifton	25 10 0		25 10 0
Ditto	Aberdeen	25 10 0		25 10 0
Ditto	Hazlebury Vale	25 10 0		25 10 0
Ditto	Seaward Downs	25 10 0		25 10 0
Robert Stewart	Cameron Downs, No. 1	51 0 0		54 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	35 0 0		35 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 3	35 0 0		35 0 0
Kennedy Macdonald, Lawson & Stewart	Glen Arthur	50 0 0		50 0 0
Ditto	Glen Leonard	25 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto	Cambridge Downs	65 0 0		65 0 0
Ditto	Rolling Downs	30 0 0		30 0 0
Ditto	Bellanda Downs	40 0 0		40 0 0
Ditto	Mountford Downs	60 0 0		60 0 0
Ditto	Hazlewood Downs	20 0 0		20 0 0
W. G. Walker	Borogong	31 0 0		33 0 0
Arning, Brothers	Deehan Park	31 5 0		31 5
NORTH KENNEDY DISTRICT.				
E. and F. Adams	Cardigan	37 10 0		37 10 0
Ditto	Branderston	18 15 0		18 15 0
Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne	Back Plains	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Tala	32 0 0		32 0 0
Ditto	Botswood	21 0 0		21 0 0
Ditto	Emysland	24 10 0		24 10 0
Ditto	Keelbottom	21 0 0		21 0 0
Ditto	The Watershed	12 10 0		12 10 0
D. Cudmore	N all	128 0 0		128 0 0
M. and M. Curr	Gilgunyah	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Merri Merriwah	18 15 0		18 15 0
W. J. Dangar	Strathdon	80 0 0		80 0 0
Ditto	Goorganga	25 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto	Bona Ventura	25 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto	Caldera	25 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto	Rookwood	25 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto	Clydesdale	17 10 0		17 10 0
C. Emmerson	Eagle Vale	27 0 0		27 0 0
Ditto	Monte Christo	12 10 0		12 10 0
James Gibson	Kinlock, No. 2	60 0 0		60 0 0
William Reeve	Sandal Wood	12 10 0		12 10 0
J. C. and R. Sanders	Newburgh, No. 1	31 10 0		31 10 0
William Seaward	Crystal Brook	25 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto	Waterson	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Taw Vale	12 10 0		12 10 0
W. J. Walker	Wandoo Vale	72 0 0		72 0 0
Ditto	Cargoon, No. 2	25 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto	Cargoon, No. 4	25 0 0		25 0 0
SOUTH KENNEDY DISTRICT.				
W. Brock	Greenland	12 10 0		12 10 0
F. J. Byerley	Mount Wyatt	45 5 0		45 5 0
Earl Brothers	Mount Ely	27 0 0		27 0 0
Ditto	Mount Mary	40 10 0		40 10 0
C. Featherstonhaugh	Vine Creek	25 0 0		25 0 0
Hall and Williams	Mitchell's Plains, No. 1	19 0 0		19 0 0
Ditto	Mitchell's Plains, No. 2	12 10 0		12 10 0
Lamb and Parbury	Natal Downs, No. 6	18 0 0		18 0 0
James Lorimer	Finwald Downs	19 0 0		19 0 0
Ditto	Cerito	23 0 0		23 0 0
Morehead and Young	Bully Creek	12 10 0		12 10 0
M'Cartney & Mayne	Apsley, No. 1	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Apsley, No. 2	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Apsley, No. 3	18 15 0		18 15 0
Park and Murray	Mount Carmel	37 10 0		37 10 0
Prince, Ogg, and Goddard	Wallagy	27 10 0		27 10 0
Ditto	Stockton	27 10 0		27 10 0
Ditto	Marlborough	27 10 0		27 10 0
Walsingham and Martin	Myra	37 10 0		37 10 0
Ditto	Gyrahra	36 0 0		36 0 0
COOK DISTRICT.				
J. and T. Cooper	Oak Park, No. 1	37 10 0		37 10 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	37 10 0		37 10 0
Ditto	Broadlands, No. 1	31 10 0		31 10 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	43 10 0		43 10 0
G. B. S. Yeates	Redrock	37 10 0		37 10 0
Ditto	Myall Downs	56 5 0		56 5 0
Ditto	Mopata	37 10 0		37 10 0
Ditto	Mamburra	62 10 0		62 10 0
Ditto	Barcota	62 10 0		62 10 0
Seaward, Marsh, and Warry	Nepowe	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	The Preston	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	The Risman	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	The Pine	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Table Land Downs	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	[illegible]	18 15 0		18 15 0

WARREGO DISTRICT.

Lessee.	Run.	Rent Due. £ s. d.	Assessment.	Total amount £ s. d.
John Archer	Kokalaly	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Kokalaly West	18 15 0		18 15 0
F. N. Byrne	Westbourne	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Eastbourne	12 10 0		12 10 0
Joseph Becker	Yungerah	18 15 0		18 15 0
F. M. and W. H. Hill	Gordon sheet West	27 10 0		27 10 0
Ditto	Warrego	27 10 0		27 10 0
Ditto	Dangars' sheet	27 10 0		27 10 0
Henry Williams	Upper TD over G East	27 10 0		27 10 0
F. M. and W. H. Hill	Cuttaburra, No. 1	27 10 0		27 10 0
Ditto	Cuttaburra, No. 2	27 10 0		27 10 0
W. H. Hill	Koongan	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Kolley	18 15 0		18 15 0
Hamilton L. Low	Malta	30 0 0		30 0 0
J. D. M'Lean	Brunel Downs East	12 10 0		12 10 0
J. Neilson	Weejawarah	18 15 0		18 15 0
F. M. and W. H. Hill	Upper TD over G	35 0 0		35 0 0
Henry Williams	No. 3 Block	27 10 0		27 10 0

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.
DENISON HOUSE.

THOMPSON and GILES announce with pleasure that their WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT has been again replenished with
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
of plain and fancy WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS,
VENETIANS
MELTONS
SATTARAS
DOESKINS
TWEEDS in a variety of textures and mixtures
CHEVIOTS
SILK MIXTURES.

THOMPSON and GILES would invite especial attention to the above goods, which have been manufactured expressly to their order (extra wooded) and can therefore be
CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED
for keeping their colour to the last, and will stand
THE TEST OF THE AUSTRALIAN CLIMATE.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT
at DENISON HOUSE.
This department now forms a very
IMPORTANT BRANCH
of the business, and offers facilities for gentlemen wishing to give their orders for any description of garment. The services of an
EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS CUTTER,
favourably known to the gentry of Sydney and the country generally, have been secured, whose interest it is to furnish for gentlemen favouring us with their orders.
A FIRST-CLASS STYLE AND FINISH, COMBINED WITH STRICTLY MODERATE CHARGES.
GENTLEMEN FROM THE COUNTRY are invited, when visiting Sydney,
TO REGISTER THEIR MEASURES
AT DENISON HOUSE.
SAMPLES of any description of Cloth will at any time BE FORWARDED FREE OF EXPENSE on a written application being made.

LIVERIES
of every shade and colour made to order.
This branch consists of
LIVERY CLOTHS
DITTO VALENCIA VESTINGS
PLUSHES
DRAB CASSIMERES
OXFORD AND STEEL CASSIMERES
HATS WITH GOLD OR SILVER BANDS
COCKADES, &c.
PAGES' SUITS.
THOMPSON and GILES,
Denison House. IMPORTERS.

DENISON HOUSE, so delightfully situated, and of such superior accessibility by all the public conveyances, is at this season pre-eminently distinguished for the complete assortment of
BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING of EVERY DESCRIPTION.
The arrangements for making up first-class clothing on the PREMISES, present the following advantages:—
1st. Superior quality of material
2nd. Superior workmanship
3rd. Superior cut and finish.
Every exertion is made to confer ease and comfort, grace and elegance, to the wearer.
Young gentlemen returning home for their Christmas vacation and holidays, will at once recognise in DENISON HOUSE the most
FASHIONABLE GARMENTS,
for best and second suits, to be seen in Sydney.
Boys' cricketing suits
Boys' outdoor and boating suits
Boys' best black suits
Boys' office suits
Boys' country suits.

BOYS' JACKET SUITS
in blue diagonal, fancy tweeds, sattaras, silk mixtures, colonial tweeds, and black cloth.
BOYS' and YOUTHS' SAC SUITS,
in the same materials.
Boys' vests
Ditto trousers.
BOYS' WHITE LINEN SHIRTS.
Boys' silk crimean shirts, drawers
Flannel shirts, white and fancy colours
Cricketing shirts
Boating shirts
Socks, in brown cotton, dressed cotton, merino, thread, and silk
Braces, indiarubber, cotton and silk
Ties, gloves, scarfs, belts
Soft felt and straw hats, of every description
Leghorn hats
Cloth caps
Grass cloth fishing hats
Portmanteaus, leather bags, satchels, &c., &c.
THOMPSON and GILES,
Denison House.
Manufacturers and Importers.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
THOMPSON and GILES are selling
Drill trousers and vest to match, for 15s.
COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.
Very superior drill trousers and vests to match,
21s 6d,
COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.
Best quality West of England trousers and vests to match, in stripes and fancy mixtures,
30s,
COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.
The largest selection, in Sydney, of tweed suits,
ALL COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.
Linen, grass cloth, and flannel sacs,
COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.
Black and coloured alpaca sacs,
COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.
THE UNIVERSAL QUILTING VESTS, 3s 6d each (worth 7s 9d),
in white, buff, drab, and light brown.
Tweed, flannel, and silk mixed suits,
COLONIAL MANUFACTURE!!
Gents' black frock coats
Ditto walking ditto
Ditto DUKE OF EDINBURGH COATS
Prince of Wales, Paget, and Exhibition coats.
BLACK TROUSERS AND VESTS.
These are made from the best of cloths, and can be guaranteed.
THOMPSON and GILES.
Denison House.

A PROFESSIONAL COOK wanted. Apply, by letter, to Royal Hotel Company.

AS Non-resident or Visiting TUTOR, an M. A. of Cambridge; references. W. W., HERALD Office.

A DULY qualified SURGEON wanted for ship JOHN EYSTON. Apply to Laidley, Ireland, and Co., Lloyd's Chambers.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Wanted, a Gentleman to fill the situation of SECRETARY. Applications to be made by letter, and sent with credentials, under cover, to the Manager, on or before the 24th instant.
Frederick H. Trouton, Manager.

GOVERNESS.—A Lady of ability and long experience in the art of teaching, and well qualified to impart a sound musical education, having just terminated an engagement with the principal of one of the first and most successful educational establishments in Sydney, is desirous of another ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS, either in a ladies' school or private family. Highest references given. Letters received till 14th January. Please address H. D. Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED, BOOT CLOSERS, and Machine Hands. Edward Kennedy, 313, George-street.

WANTED, a good VIOLIN PLAYER. Eagle Tavern, South Head Road.

WANTED, a portable Steam ENGINE, about 3 or 4 horse-power. Apply, by letter, to Pure, Petersham.

WANTED, Unfurnished APARTMENTS, in healthy locality. C. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a CABIN BOY on board FIREKING, foot of King-street.

WANTED, to SELL Spring-cart Harness, £9 10s. Inquire Ice Hotel, South Head Road.

WANTED, to be known; the cheapest house in Sydney is S. BONNETT'S, 59, King-street. Breakfast, 6d; dinner, 9d; soup, with bread, 3d.

WANTED, a respectable young Man as WAITER, and to make himself generally useful. Apply Shakespeare Hotel, King-street.

WANTED, a MANAGER for a Station in Queensland, with a small number of sheep. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

WANTED, a JUNIOR CLERK, who writes a good hand and is quick at accounts. Address A. Z., Messrs. Reading and Wellbank's, George-street.

WANTED, to SELL some useful and good FURNITURE. B. Ramsay, 29, Francis-street, Sydney.

WANTED, TEAMS, to load about 15 tons of loading to Forbes. Apply at the White Horse Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, to Borrow, £300 on deposit of Deeds of Sydney property of ample value, for which 10 per cent. will be given. Address B. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an Assistant STOREKEEPER, for the Produce Stores; good references indispensable. Apply to Mort and Co., Pitt-street.

WANTED, BOYS.—BOYS wanted, Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.
Caxton Printing Office, Pitt-street.

WANTED, respectable LADS, to sell the Scoring Cards for the Great Cricket Match, on Boxing Day—good pay.
Caxton Printing Office.

WANTED, a good Circular Saw SAWYER, one who can take charge of an engine preferred. Apply immediately, stating wages and references, to A. Nicholas, Saw Mills, Forbes.

WANTED to LET, to two Men, a detached furnished ROOM; use of fire and cooking utensils; or unfurnished, very low. Mrs. Damon, 214, Cumberland-street. Cottage in a garden.

WANTED, COPPER SMELTERS, for the Burwood Newcastle Smelting Works, Newcastle. None but SOBER men need apply at the works, to M. Thomas, manager. December 20.

WANTED, for the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, a duly qualified RESIDENT PHYSICIAN; salary, £200 per annum, with quarters, rations, and attendance. Applications, with diplomas, credentials, &c., to be sent in on or before noon of SATURDAY, 29th instant, addressed to the undersigned. The appointment will be subject to confirmation at the ANNUAL MEETING to be held in January next.
John Dougall, } Joint
M. H. Stephen, } Hon. Secs.

100 RUNNERS wanted, on Boxing Day, at 9 a.m., to sell the Scoring Cards for the Intercolonial Cricket Match.
Caxton Printing Office, Pitt-street.

APARTMENTS, with board, comfort studied, healthy situation, bath. 6, Elizabeth-ter., Upper William-st.

APARTMENTS.—Suites of Apartments VACANT at Mrs. Brady's, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS Vacant, suitable for a family, or gentlemen. 94, Hunter-st., near Macquarie-st.

A SUITE of APARTMENTS, with separate Bedrooms, vacant, at Miss White's, 199, Macquarie-street.

COTTAGE to LET, Leicester-place, Paddington, six rooms; good water. William Perry.

HOTELS to LET.—Persons wishing to make safe and profitable investments at suitable prices will find every requirement satisfied by calling on the undersigned. J. K. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

JEMBAICUMBENE STEAM FLOUR MILLS.—To be LET, those extensive and valuable Premises known as the Jembaicumbene Steam Mills, recently erected at a very large outlay, and now open to be Let by Tender for a term of years. These Mills are admirably situated for doing an extensive business, being in the centre of a large agricultural district, and in the midst of the gold-fields; within nine miles of the Araluen, three of Major's Creek, twelve from Little River, six from the township of Braidwood, and built upon the Jembaicumbene gold-field. The building is 80 feet by 25, built of stone and brick, four stories high, acknowledged to be the best building of the kind out of Sydney. The machinery is of the best, and consists of a 20 horse-power steam-engine, with three pairs of stones, dressing machine, smutter, with all other requisite machinery for conducting a large trade. A chaff cutter is attached to the engine capable of cutting three tons of hay per day. With above will be let a grass Paddock of 250 acres; also Store in Araluen, if required. These mills are in full working order, doing an extensive business. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, on the premises. C. Dransfield.

NORTH SHORE.—HOUSE to LET, water frontage, 6 rooms, kitchen, &c. Mrs. Paul, Milson's Point.

NORTH SHORE.—HOUSE to LET, 6 rooms, &c. Mr. Eldridge, grocer, Milson's Point.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, or for SALE, that large Family RESIDENCE, containing 17 large rooms, exclusive of large kitchen and out-houses, fine pleasure grounds, and paddock of about 4 acres; the finest position on the North Shore, in Lavender Bay, and now occupied by Captain Farquhar. Possession can be given on the 1st of January. For particulars apply to the proprietor, 122, Sussex-street. Also adjoining the above, a 5-roomed stone-built COTTAGE, detached kitchen and pantry, about half acre of land, with deep water frontage, at present occupied by Thomas Street, Esq. Apply as above, John Carr.

OFFICES to LET, from 1st January.—Those central and commodious offices now occupied by Joseph Ward and Co., 348, George-street.

STORE TO LET.
A rare chance for any person going into business.
To BE LET, at that rising township, Wallabadah, on the Northern line of road, midway between Murrurundi and Tamworth, a newly-erected commodious BUILDING, built expressly for a store, situate in the main street, opposite the Royal Oak Hotel, where the mail stops daily.
Any careful and industrious person would be certain to make a competency here in a few years.
At the Land Sale, on the 19th ultimo, a half-acre allotment in this township, within a hundred yards of the property now advertised, realised £90.
Immediate possession can be given.
Application to be made to Mr. Jonathan Cock, Wallabadah.

TO LET, after Christmas, HOUSE, William-street, 6 rooms, &c. Curtiss, 344, George-street.

TO LET, a SHOP, plate glass window's, Crown-street North. Apply at Paddington Brewery.

TO LET, the SHOP next Mr. Cocks's Shoe Warehouse, George-street.

TO LET, 2, Gainsboro' Villas, Paddington, 8 rooms, C. Bate, Wynyard-lane, or Carlton House, William-st.

TO LET, Randwick Cottage, 5 rooms, stable; water; 20 acres land. Apply 3, Rialto-ter., Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, two 3-roomed COTTAGES, with water and yards. Apply at Ultimo House, Ultimo.

TO LET, a Family RESIDENCE, situated at Big Coogee Bay. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Bourke-st., near Chelsea-st, Surry Hills. Apply G. Crispo, builder.

TO LET, No. 177, Premier-terrace, William-street, 6 rooms, kitchen, and out-offices; water laid on. J. S. Harrison, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, Richmond Place, Balmain; 12s 6d per week, taxes paid; good water. Apply to Mr. Freem, grocer, Darling-street.

TO LET, or for SALE on liberal terms, a commodious HOTEL, in full trade, situate in the Twofold Bay district. Haseland and Co., wine merchants, Phoenix Wharf.

TO LET, those commodious and central situated PREMISES, with stores and stabling at the rear, 305, George-street, next to Mr. Lorking's. Apply to P. Hart, 5, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

THAT MOST desirable Town HOUSE, Macquarie-street North, lately occupied by R. Travers, Esq.; has every convenience, and view most delightful. W. F. Wolcott, Bell's-chambers.

TO LET, at Randwick, commodious Villa RESIDENCE, 8 rooms, bathroom, kitchen and laundry, garden, fine ocean view; immediate possession could be given. Apply for all particulars to T. R. Coates, 480, George-street, opposite Markets.

TO LET, Prince Road, off Upper William-street, COTTAGE, 6 rooms, bath, kitchen, stables, coach-house, garden, paddock. The whole, as well as roads, being under thorough repairs. Apply, for keys, next door; for particulars, J. Te Kloot, 1, Gresham-street.

TO LET, two convenient HOUSES, Lauriston terrace, Phillip-street North, eight apartments each. Also HOUSE in Elizabeth-street North, six rooms, &c. Apply to Mrs. Denham, basement floor, No. 1, Enmore-terrace, King-street East.

VICTORIA INN, BERRIMA.—To LET, with immediate possession, that well-known Hotel, the VICTORIA INN, now in full trade. The proprietor is obliged to leave through embarkment in another business. The furniture (which is very substantial, and nearly new) can be taken at a valuation. Cobb and Co.'s mail horses change at the Victoria Inn twice a day. This is an opportunity seldom open to an industrious person, with a very small capital, desirous of entering into a business that in a few years may realise a competency. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, Lewis Levy, Victoria Inn, Berrima.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.
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Eight lines, ditto........ Four shillings.
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Births, Deaths, and Marriages, ... each insertion.
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